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Wednesday, August 13, 1969
Sravana 22, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

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CONTENTS

No. 18—Wednesday, August 13, 1969/Sravana 22, 1891 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 511 to 514	1—26
Short Notice Question No. 4	26—31
Re : Better Utilisation of Question Hour	
Written Answers to Questions	
Starred Questions Nos. 515 to 540 ...	31—49
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3321 to 3418, 3420 to 3449, 3451 to 3453, 3455 to 3467, 3469 to 3512 and 3514 to 3520. ...	49—191
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported dispute between the staff and the administration of the National Library, Calcutta.	191—200
Re. Point of Privilege ...	200—01
Papers Laid on the Table	201—03
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	
Fifty-second Report ...	203—04
atement Re. President Nixon's visit	204—09
Shri Dinesh Singh ...	206—09
Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill—	
Motion to Consider	209—14
Shri K. S. Ramaswamy	209—11
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	211—14
Motion to Pass, as amended	214—15
Shri Lobo Prabhu	214
Shri Srinibas Misra	214—15
Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill—	
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee	215—301
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla...	215—16, 218—24
Shri P. K. Deo	226—33
Shri M. B. Rana	233—36

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Columns
Shri Narain Swarup Sharma	238—45
Shri B. P. Mandal ...	245—48
Shri Bakar Ali Mirza	248—51
Shri S. Kandappan	251—56
Shri Sradhakar Supakar	256—58
Shri Abdul Ghani Dar	264—72
Shri Yogendra Sharma	273—78
Shri Randhir Singh ...	278—82
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri	282—86
Shri Uma Nath	287—90
Shri Bedabrata Barua	290—91
Shri S. M. Joshi	291—95
Shri Sheo Narain	295—96
Shri A. Sreedharan	296—99
Shri S. S. Kothari	299—301
Half-an-Hour Discussion —	
Farmers' Dues Outstanding Against Sugar Mills in U. P.	301—18
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri ...	301—06
Shri Annasahib Shinde	306—09

1

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 13, 1969/Sravana 22, 1891 (Saka)

— — —

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[**Mr. Speaker** *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Iranian Joint Commission

*511. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission for Economic Trade and Technical Cooperation held its meeting in June, 1969 in Tehran ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the meeting ;

(c) whether the Commission's progress has been slow in view of the fact that no action was taken for six months ; and

(d) the decisions arrived at in the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). A copy of the Joint Communique issued at the end of the First Meeting of the Joint Commission is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1654/69]

(c) No, Sir. Experts and officials of the two Governments had in the interim period been engaged in preliminary studies and preparatory meetings were also held in Tehran from May 8 to May 10, 1969.

2

SHRI R. BARUA : The Shah of Iran came sometime in January, 1969, and yet nothing concrete is taking shape. Is it because Iran has got some soft corner for Pakistan and because of pressure from Pakistan the entire thing enumerated in the communique is not going to be implemented and some more time is likely to be taken ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I do not think that Iran is influenced by any pressure that Pakistan may bring. So far as the joint collaboration, in the first instance, is concerned, this has been consciously undertaken by the two Governments and an agreement has been arrived at. But may I say that all these are matters which take a little time. Certain studies have to be made : studies of economies ; certain projects have to be prepared ; people have to be collected ; and it does take a little time.

SHRI R. BARUA : From paragraph 5 of the statement, it appears that there are many proposals in various stages of negotiation between Iranian and Indian parties for the establishment of joint ventures. May I know the names of a few of them which are in an advanced stage of negotiations ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : So far as we are concerned, we shall be discussing the projects that will be in the public sector. The private sector will be free to negotiate directly. In the public sector, we are anticipating,—(*Interruption*)—we are having under active consideration, a scheme for the joint manufacture of ammonia.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : I would like to know whether, out of these many proposals, any particular proposal is to be taken up immediately, because, already six months have passed after the negotiations ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I mentioned just now the specific one that is under active consideration.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : The

Government in their talks with the Iranian people have appointed several committees, any they have nominated some conveners so that these committees may meet. May I know from the Minister one thing ? In the note, they have said that for the manufacture of ammonia, the Iranian and Indian Governments are collaborating to set up a plant in Iran, and then to use the ammonia for the manufacture of fertilisers in India. Why should they set up a plant in Iran ? Why not they set up the plant in India and produce ammonia so that immediately it may be sent to the fertiliser factories for the manufacture of fertilisers ?

The other thing is regarding the collaboration in respect of railways. May I know from the Minister what is the progress in this regard ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I did not hear the second part of the question.

SHKI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am asking him about the manufacture of ammonia and the setting up of a plant for it in Iran. Why can't he set up that plant in India ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Because we do not have the gases here which are required.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned, the project to manufacture railway wagons is also under examination.

SHRI SWELL : Despite the fair amount of publicity given to these talks between India and Iran, it would appear from the Minister's reply that no firm deal has yet been struck with this country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how long more it will take for any deal to be settled and whether it is a fact that the Shah of Iran had complained about the pace at which we are moving towards this co-operation and what are the specific grounds of this complaint.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : No complaints have been made to us. So far as the pace is concerned, the hon. Member will appreciate that all these things are not just a question of intentions ; feasibility reports have to be prepared, the exact resources have to be collected, and the site has to be selected. It takes a little time to prepare these things. After an agreement is reached, for anybody to set up a factory there is always a time-lag.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The statement on page 3 referring to commercial co-operation says :—

> "In the field of commercial co-operation, while India will be facilitating the purchase of ammonia. sulphur and phosphoric acid from Iran, Iran will likewise be facilitating the purchase from India of steel products, including billets, certain chemicals, other intermediates, railway and other equipment, spares etc."

I am not able to understand why billets are included among the items of export to Iran. While we are facing acute shortage in our country, will it be to the benefit of India to export billets to Iran ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes, Sir ; at times it becomes necessary to export some item even though we require it because the priority is for export.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Is it not a fact that some of our rolling mills are idle for shortage of billets ? When that is the position, what is the rationale behind this kind of an approach ? I want a categorical answer. Shri Bhagat is there. Let him answer it.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am sure, my colleague, the Steel Minister, will be able to give the answer about the rolling mills being idle or not ; but when we decide to export an item, we naturally take into consideration its utility here and if it affects adversely in an economic sense, we would not do it.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : The hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the question of import of ammonia arose from the proposal of Tata fertiliser plant at Mithapur in which it was mentioned that when ammonia from Iran will be imported salt will be exported to reduce costs not only by suitable location but also in the freight charges. When the question of collaboration between India and Iran was discussed in this House, I asked the question on that subject to the Minister and he assured me that one of the

main consideration for such collaboration would be the establishment of salt-based industry in Iran by Indian assistance and the import of ammonia from Iran. I find here that collaboration by linking ammonia import with...*(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : My question is : Would he assure me whether collaboration in the establishment of salt-based industry in Iran would be sought ; when ammonia is imported—does not matter even if this import is in the public sector—will that public sector plant be located at Mithapur or near about that place which is the most economical site ? and, when the export of billets is made, will it be at a price profitable to us or will we still continue to incur losses in our export ? Will he be able to give me these assurances ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I do not know which particular losses in exports the hon. Member is referring to. I think, we are doing very well with exports and we have to congratulate my hon. colleague in the sense that we have had more exports than imports in June last. I do not think there is any need to show any concern on this account. So far as these exports are concerned, I am sure, the economic ministries concerned will go into the details to see that exports do not affect our own economic activity. They may affect our consumption as such. So far as the site of a particular project is concerned, if the hon. Member would put a question to the appropriate Ministry, he will get the reply.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : What about establishing the salt-based industry in Iran ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This is to be examined.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am surprised at the cavalier manner in which the Minister has replied to an earlier question when he said that the exports are more important. I cannot understand our Minister who goes abroad and promises our billets for which there is acute shortage in the country...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question of your feeling. I am still waiting for a question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is very important that Ministers are informed before a question can be asked. Otherwise, they answer questions without any information whatsoever. I am surprised at the casualness with which he said that his colleague, the Minister concerned, would know about it. Does he realise the amout of unemployment that is likely to be caused as a result of shortage of billets in India this year that he has gone there and promised them to the Iranians ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If I may say so, the casualness is entirely on the part of the hon. Minister who mixed up the words import and export. So far as the substance of the question is concerned, we are expanding our capacity to manufacture billets and, I think, it will be possible for us to be surplus and export more and more of billets.

SHRI PILOO MODY : When you become surplus, by all means, you can export them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister, now that good luck has come both to India and Iran because of joint collaboration in the exploration of oil in Iran and, recently, oil has been struck in the wells which are being operated through our joint collaboration in Iran, and that in view of the recent difficulties which we are facing with the foreign oil companies here—our share from Iranian crude oil comes to about 3 lakh tonnes per year and if we purchase their share, it comes to about 6 lakh tonnes—taking that into consideration, whether the Government of India has consulted the Iran Government to get their share of crude oil which is available at cheaper rates so that we may meet our present difficulties with the foreign oil companies here ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : These are specific matters concerning specific Ministries. If the hon. Member would put these questions to the appropriate Ministry, he will get a reply. Here, we are dealing with a general arrangement that we have made for closer economic cooperation.

Shifting of Office of D.G.O.F. from Calcutta to Kanpur

*512. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has requested his Ministry of defer their decision to shift the Equipment Unit of the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories from Calcutta to Kanpur ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether employees have also protested ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for shifting this office ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to accept the suggestion as the decision was taken in May 1967 in the interest of efficient functioning of the organisation.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The shifting has been decided upon to improve the administrative efficiency of the Group.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : During the Second World War, in 1942, the same bifurcation took place when the D.G.O.F's office was bifurcated into two and the unit of the Leather Manufactures was established in Delhi and, ultimately, it was realised by the D.G.O.F. and the Defence Ministry that this was neither feasible nor practicable and the entire organisation was merged into one under the D.G.O.F.

Now, this particular Equipment Unit of the D.G.O.F. covers four Ordnance Factories, the Clothing Factory in Shahjahanpur, the Parachute Factory in Kanpur, the Clothing Factory in Avadi and the Harness and Saddlery Factory in Kanpur. They are paying a rent of Rs. 54,000 a month for a particular building in 44, Park Street, Calcutta. Another few lakhs of rupees are going to be spent by shifting this office from Calcutta to Kanpur. Rs. 7000 are being paid as rent...

MR. SPEAKER : You are giving the information yourself. What is the Minister to reply ?

SHKI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to confirm this information.

MR. SPEAKER : Instead of asking for the information, you are rather giving the information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am still waiting ; I am not a Minister yet. But after 16th, I may be a Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Most unlikely. But still man lives on hope !

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are paying a rent of Rs. 7000 per month to LIC for hiring a building in Kanpur.

I would like to know what is the specific reason for shifting this Unit from Calcutta to Kanpur when this is being opposed by the West Bengal Government. In all humility, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal have made a fervent appeal to the Ministry not to shift this office.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The hon. Member has stated that this kind of decision was taken before Independence. It may be true, but we must realise that today we have got more ordnance factories than what were existing during that time. There are not four factories as the hon. Member mentioned, but there are five factories. DGOF will still have the overall control of all these ordnance factories, but to have more efficient administration, an additional post of Additional DGOF has been created and he will be looking after the general stores and so on. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question was specific, whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal and also the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal met the Prime Minister and also the Defence Minister and told them about the loss of employment potentialities in Calcutta which are already dwindling.

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is true

that the West Bengal Government wanted that the shifting should not take place, but I would like to impress upon Mr. Banerjee and also the House that defence factories are all-India factories and we will have to see that the efficiency and the safety of these factories are there, whether from internal or from external sources and more from internal sources. We have told the West Bengal Government that we would take all necessary steps to see that nobody suffers. After all, out of 12,000 employees, there will be only 120 employees who will have to face the shifting. Even in regard to those people, we will try to accommodate them in West Bengal itself in case they are hesitant to move out.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Deven Sen.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have not yet asked my second question.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already asked a number of questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have asked only one question.

MR. SPEAKER : You had asked a number of questions in one question. There should be some method or procedure for this. You went on saying number one, number two, number three and all that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let us discuss about this. There is the Rules Committee. How can I be deprived of my right to ask the second question ?

MR. SPEAKER : One question should be a self-contained one rather than containing a number of questions. You also went on numbering them as one, two, three and so on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am the only questioner in this case.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Mr. Deven Sen. I will allow you after Mr. Deven Sen.

श्री देवेन सेन : आर्मनेस फैक्ट्रीज में जितने कर्मचारी हैं उन में सब से ज्यादा पश्चिमी बंगाल में हैं। दूसरे जो बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज है बन्दूक और राइफल बनाने के लिये वह सब भी पश्चिमी बंगाल में हैं। क्या मंत्री बतलायेंगे कि क्या अभी रिपोर्ट आई है कि काशीपुर और इच्छापुर में कितनी इनएफिशिएन्सी है और अगर आई है तो क्या यह भी सही है कि उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया ? क्या यह भी मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जो प्रयास बंगाल से हेड आफिस को हटा लेने का हो रहा है उस के अन्तर्गत जो प्रोपेगेन्डा कैपिटलिस्ट लोग कर रहे हैं कि बंगाल से कैपिटल और इंडस्ट्री फ्लाई कर रहा है, उस से वह अवगत हैं।

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : This office has nothing to do with the Ishapur Rifle Factory. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to see that efficiency is improved and wastage is eliminated. In that process we wanted to make all the changes. Shifting the main office from Calcutta is not going to encourage any section.

MR. SPEAKER : It should be your last question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I request you one thing ? Let us discuss it. I am prepared to come to your Chamber and discuss it once for all. I am prepared to accept that no question should contain more than 150 words in accordance with the Rules.

MR. SPEAKER : When I say that there should be a minimum number of supplementaries, I take it for granted that the person who asks the question has got a right for the supplementary. But there should be some procedure for this. There are a number of questions you have been asking in one question. I will treat it according to the numbering. 1, 2, 3, and then you say. No. 1 2, 3, 4 then you say No. 2. Kindly put self-contained questions. That is my request.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister said that this is being shifted to improve the efficiency which I contest. I would like to know whether it is a fact that in the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, the Parachute Factory in Kanpur, Clothing Factory at Avadi and the Harness

and Saddlery factory, Kanpur, nearly 2500 employees have been declared surplus. I would like to know whether the efficiency is going to be increased and whether there would be no retrenchment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISRA) : I might inform the the hon. Member that we recently had a meeting about the idle-time workers and I can assure him that we are trying our best to persuade other Ministries, especially the Railways and P & T, to place their orders on our factory ; at present there is no chance of any retrenchment in these factories.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the deteriorating condition of law and order in West Bengal, may I know whether for safety's sake any other unit of the ordnance factories at Calcutta or in West Bengal will be shifted to any other place in any other State ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Already my apprehension has been presaged by the questioner preceding me that there is a feeling in West Bengal that somehow the Central Government has developed a policy to remove the Central installations from there and withhold any new installations being set up there. This is a straw in the wind. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether they have taken notice of the fact that the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal protested and a large section of the representatives of the people of West Bengal held a conference and passed a resolution that this unit should not be shifted to Kanpur. That is one fact. Just now they have used the word 'efficiency'. What does the Government really mean by increasing the efficiency ? If these people are shifted, how will the efficiency improve ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We are reorganizing all these factories. We have 27 factories under one man. The workload has increased so much that it is not possible for one individual to look after all these factories. Therefore we have put these five units under one Addl. DGOF. These five factories manufacture only general stores and not arms and ammunitions. This decision was taken sometime in 1967 and if I am not mistaken, Shri Banerjee was also in favour of shifting this office from Calcutta to Kanpur.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I never supported this. I opposed it right from the beginning.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Anyway that is a different thing. Our shifting has nothing to do with the question of safety or anything about the Bengal situation.

C.B.I. probe into Birla group of concerns

3513. SHRI JAI SINGH
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 273 on the 4th March, 1969 and state the progress since made in the finalisation of cases which were filed in the various courts in respect of concerns of the Birla Group ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The present position of the charge sheets filed in court by the Central Bureau of Investigation against various concerns in the Birla Group is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—1655/69]

SHRI JAI SINGH : I am surprised that there are only 10 cases instituted against the group. A number of serious allegations have been made against this group and they are over 80. Last time this demand for a Commission of Inquiry was rejected, during the last budget session, an impression was created that this disinclination on the part of the Government was Chiefly due to the attitude of the then Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. Since then significant events have taken place, namely, Shri Morarji Desai has left the Cabinet and no Deputy Prime Minister has been appointed.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question ?

SHRI JAI SINGH : Secondly Sir, the Prime Minister is now also holding the portfolio of Finance.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jai Singh, it is to be noted that you can have all this discussion at the proper time. But now, what is the question that you want to ask ?

SHRI JAI SINGH : Thirdly, Sir, the Dutt Committee which looked into the various allegations has also suggested a further probe. Considering all these factors, would the hon. Minister now agree to the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate into the affairs of the group in all their aspects. And, since the hon. Prime Minister is also present in the House, we are entitled to have a forward-looking reply.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member should have put a question straight if he wanted a reply of that nature. But he has put a question about the finalisation of cases which were filed in the various courts and I have given the reply. Now he is going into a bigger question. All that has been answered in the House before. (*Interruption*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, he is evading the question. That is very bad. (*Interruptions*)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह क्या तरीका है । आप बताइये क्या करने जा रहे हैं । प्रधान मंत्री बैठी हुई हैं । वह बतायें कि बिड़ला जांच होगी या नहीं होगी ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, he has not replied to the question.

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जिस के अन्दर के आठ के करीब बिड़ला ग्रुप के कंसर्न्स की जानकारी दी हुई है मेरे हाथ में है। इस कमेटी ने इसको माना है कि हमारा स्कोप बड़ा कम था, टर्म्ज आफ रेफ्रेंस के अन्दर रह कर ही हम खोज कर सकते थे, उसके बाहर जा नहीं सकते थे। उसके बाहर भी बहुत सी चीजें इम्पोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट की हैं लेकिन उन मामलों में हम जा नहीं सकते थे। अस्सी के करीब ऐसे मामले हैं जिन की जांच होनी चाहिये। केवल आठ मामले ही इनके खिलाफ दर्ज किये गये हैं। और भी बहुत कुछ धांधलियां इसके अन्दर हैं। मैं केवल तीन वाक्य ही पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह रिपोर्ट सब के पास पहुंच चुकी है । आप सवाल करें ।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : प्रेस को भी और दुनिया को भी इसके बारे में पता लगना चाहिये । कितना बड़ा यह बेईमान है इसका सभी को पता लगना चाहिये । उनको बिल्कुल पता नहीं है । यह बहुत बड़ा बेईमान है और इसकी छाया के नीचे ये जो समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं, ये तो मगरमच्छ हैं, ये पल रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सवाल तो पूछा नहीं, दस बातें और भी कह दी । यह जो रिपोर्ट है यह प्रेस के पास भी चली गई है । आप डायरेक्ट सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मेरा कहना यह है कि इस से बहुत चार्जिज हैं । वैसे यह सवाल जब मैंने पूछा था, इसका जब नोटिस दिया था तो प्रधान मंत्री को मैंने इसको रेफर किया था । मुझे पता नहीं कि कैसे यह इनके पास चला गया । इसके पहले कि मैं सवाल पूछूं मैं यह क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूं कि जब मैंने सवाल प्रधान मंत्री के पास भेजा था, उनके नाम से भेजा था तो यह इनके पास कैसे चला गया । वह अपने मुंह पर ताला लगाये क्यों बैठी हैं । ये जो मगरमच्छ हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बड़े बुजुर्ग हैं । इस बहस में आप न पड़ें । आप सीधा सवाल पूछें ।

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कभी विदेश में नहीं गया हूं । मैं तो एक देहाती हूं । मैं जोर से बोलता हूं, लेकिन मुझे गुस्सा बिल्कुल नहीं है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट के प्रकाश में क्या वह इस सारे

मामले को पूरी जांच के लिए एक जुडिशल कमीशन को सौंपने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं। क्या वह इन सब घांधलियों की जांच करवायेंगे और उस जांच की रिपोर्ट कितनी देर के बाद सदन के सामने रखेंगे ? इस जांच से पहले ही क्या एलीगेशन्ज की बिना पर उस को ऐरेस्ट किया जायेगा।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह खुशी की बात है कि जनसंघ के लोग भी समाजवाद में विश्वास करने लगे हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय सवाल का जवाब दें। (व्यवधान)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : सवाल का सीधा जवाब दीजिये। (व्यवधान)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This celophane-draped socialist was not received by Jomo Kenyatta. Now we know why he was not received there ; no Minister was prepared to receive him. This is sartorial socialism ; this is celophane draped socialism ; this is plastic-hearted socialism.

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसमें नाराज होने की कोई बात नहीं है। यदि वे समाजवाद में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, तो...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने इसी लिए कहा था कि सवाल सीधा हो और जवाब भी सीधा आना चाहिए। सवाल के साथ-साथ मगरमच्छ वगैरह की बातें कही गई हैं और इधर से भी कोई कमी नहीं रही। माननीय सदस्य सवाल के साथ तहमीद को कम करें। उन्होंने सरकार को क्या कुछ नहीं कह लिया। उधर से कुछ कह दिया गया, तो माननीय सदस्यों को गुस्सा लगा। सीधा सवाल और सीधा जवाब होना चाहिए।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Arrest Birla now and institute a judicial inquiry. I am a Jan Sangh man, and yet I demand : 'Arrest Birla and institute a judicial inquiry'. *(Interruptions)*

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I say a word ? It does not help if day in and day out we are taunted about socialism by people who know nothing about the subject *(Interruptions)*. Further, whatever speeches I have made today or in the last two years I have been making since I was twelve years old. If the hon. Member will take the trouble to read the...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Arrest Birla and institute a judicial inquiry. We are with her ; we shall support her. Let her arrest Birla and institute a judicial inquiry. Is she prepared to arrest Birla today ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : If this House is just going to be a forum for public display of tempers, I wonder how we can work here...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You control the Prime Minister. She is not under the control of the Congress president, and she is not under your control also...

इन का यह सोशलिज्म थोथा है। चालीस लाख का मकान बनाती हैं और हमें सोशलिज्म सिखाती हैं। महलों में रहना चाहती है, लेकिन नाम सोशलिज्म का लेती हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : If this House is going to be a forum for demonstration of tempers...

SHRI PILOO MODY : I also learnt many nursery rhymes at the age of twelve.

MR. SPEAKER : He is too big to learn now. Hon. Members seem to be under the impression that they can say anything but nothing should be said against them. I would only request that there should be a proper and very smooth way of putting questions rather than adding a number of things which raise tempers. The hon. Member wanted some information but he had wrapped it with so much other material that naturally a human being—after all, we are all human beings—becomes sensitive to them. As hon. Members of this august House, we must behave properly towards each other. I simply cannot follow the quick movement of Shri Yajna Datt Sharma's

fingers. How could I follow his question when he was moving his fingers so quickly ? It was very difficult for me to follow his question...

श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा : मैं बिल्कुल नया हूं। मैं क्षमा चाहता हूं।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : In a democratic set-up we have every right to ask the Prime Minister whether she believes in what she says. She is talking of the days when she was twelve years old. What is this ? I do not understand this type of language. I am prepared to ask a specific question now... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, had the hon. Members permitted the hon. Minister to continue, he would have replied to the question. But immediately they got up and started shouting, and, therefore, it was not possible to reply to any question. I am not trying to evade this question, but I shall come to it. But before that, I must state something, and it is that I would request hon. Members to read this particular question. It reads :

> "...and state the progress since made in the finalisation of the cases which were filed in the various courts in respect of concerns of the Birla group ?".

This is the specific question asked at this particular time, and, therefore, the answers have to deal with these particular cases. Now, they are asking a much wider question. If we had no intention of taking action on anything that came to our notice, we would not have instituted even this inquiry. Certain things have come to notice, and I have stated here not once but many times that inquiries will be made. I am not here replying to any specific ..

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : We want a judicial inquiry.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : As to whether we have a judicial inquiry or not, we will look into it...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : There should be a judicial inquiry...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I want to say only one thing namely that I am not going to be pressurised by any amount of shouting in this House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I only pray to God that God may give hon. Members some mercy to be shown to the Chair also. Let them have mercy on the Chair. Let them have mercy on me also.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : We should not mention God's name, because God is not a Member of this House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of Government having stated earlier in the House, as far as I can recollect, that the prosecution of these cases would be a better method of curbing the Birla methods than a prope which was asked for by a large section of membership of this House, may I know if Government are satisfied that the progress of these individual cases as they have been instituted has been a good enough substitute for the idea of a probe which many of us wanted Government to pursue ? Has the progress of the cases so far warranted the decision earlier taken that the probe of the sort which was demanded by a section of the House is not to be undertaken as soon as ever that is possible ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I do not know exactly what the Minister said with regard to this. I do not think that it was the case that the probe would expedite something, but it certainly would give us more information on which to act in future. I think that was more our point of view.

SHRI UMANATH : From the statement accompanying the answer, I find that there are 10 prosecutions launched in various parts of the country. In all the 10, sections 120 B and 420 IPC are common. As you know, sec. 120B relates to criminal conspiracy. Unless the top Birlas of the entire group had directed these lower concerns to have resort to criminal conspiracy in these concerns, this could not have happened. But I find from the papers that they santioned prosecutions only against supervisors, managers, secretaries etc. I would like to know whether the CBI after probing into various charges had proceeded with their investigations to finding out the role

of the top Birlas in masterminding these various conspiracies In various concerns of theirs. If so, what is the result thereof? If the CBI has not proceeded with that investigation, were these cases launched only to whitewash the role of the top Birlas in this entire conspiracy ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : So far as these cases are concerned, on the basis of evidence obtained which is strong enough to be substained in courts, these persons have been proceeded against. Whether it is under sec. 120B or sec. 420, these cases are *sub judice* and I will not go into their merits. But I can assure the hon. member that when the CBI carried out the investigation, they went into the full extent to determine the complicity of everyone, top, medium or lower, and on the basis of the findings, the cases have been launched.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बिरलाओं के खिलाफ हजारे रिपोर्ट के बाद आप के मंत्रालय ने कितने केसेज की एन्क्वायरी की बिरलाओं के खिलाफ और उन में से कितने कैसेज सी० बी० आई० को सौंपे गए ? सी० बी० आई० ने कितने कैसेज में इन्क्वायरी की, कितने कोर्ट में गए है और कोर्ट में इन कैसेज का कुछ फैसला हुआ है तो उन में कितने कैसेज में बिरलाओं के खिलाफ फैसला हुआ है ? दूसरे, दत्त कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के सरकार ने जो केसेज मुख्तलिफ मिनिस्ट्रीज को भेजे थे जैसे फाइनैस मिनिस्ट्री को भेजे थे या और मिनिस्ट्रीज को भी भेज थे आया वह केसेज एन्क्वायरी हो कर आ गए ? वह सी०बी०आई० को दिए गए हैं या नहीं ? अगर नहीं वापस आए हैं तो कब तक वापस आएंगे और सी० बी० आई० के सुपुर्द कब किए जाएंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे कुलीग इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्रीज ने जब यह सारी एन्क्वायरी के बाबत रिपोर्ट यहाँ रखी पर तो उस में जैसा हम ने देखा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से संबंधित वह थे । तो अब हम ने यह अपनाया है कि उन्होंने तो एक सारी फेहरिस्त रख दी है, उस में जो-जो केसेज विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के हैं जैसे फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के हैं या इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एण्ड रेगुलेशंस मिनिस्ट्री के हैं, सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री के केसेज हैं, मिनिस्ट्री आफ फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत हैं वह कर दिए जा रहे हैं बाकी दूसरे अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों के मातहत जो केसेज चल रहे हैं वह अलग-अलग मंत्री उस की सूचना देंगे क्यों कि उस की सूचना उन के पास है ।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : taking into account the number of cases filed in various courts against the Birla concerns, will it or will it not be in the interest of the country if some of the Birla concerns are nationalised ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a wider question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : From the statement given, it is obvious that Government selected these cases on sufficiently sound grounds for making these charges. But a perusal of the statement gives a completely different picture. It says that out of 11 matters, in respect of 6, the accused were discharged and Government have filed revision petitions ; in respect of 2, charges have not been framed ; in respect of one, hearing is not fixed. In respect of only one, out of 11 cases, charges have been framed. Does it mean that all those cases which were filed were not sound cases but were filed for other political reasons to malign a particular industrial house, and if that be the case will the Government now think in terms of suspending action on cases which were instituted on political considerations...(*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a relevant question ; that is asking for some opinion.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Have you read the statement ? Please give me a hearing.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall give you some other time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : In how many cases were Government servants serving the Government of India involved ? In how many case have licensing and other things has been restricted in the case of those that had been involved in prosecution ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The list gives the names of persons who are involved and it will be seen that no Government servant is involved.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने यह कहा कि बिरला कंसर्न के विरुद्ध कोई न कोई एन्क्वायरी की जायगी चाहे वह जूडिशियल हो चाहे दूसरी कोई हो...

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा। मैं ने यह कहा कि उन की मलती साबित होगी तो उस पर कार्यवाही की जायगी।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैं प्रधान मंत्री महोदया से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में जो राजनैतिक मंत्री है और बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं उन का भी इस में कहां तक हाथ है कंसेन्ट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ में इस के बारे में भी क्या आप एन्क्वायरी कराएंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it is relevant. A supplementary must relate to the main question. The main question has not got that much scope as the hon. Member thinks.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is it a fact that out of 11 matters mentioned in the statement, inspite of the best efforts of the Government only in respect of one charges could be framed, and in respect of as many as six, charges could not be framed and the accused were acquitted ? Are the Government satisfied that the evidence collected by them for those cases was not sufficient ? Will they now drop proceeding against those concerns ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : All that information is given. If you permit me I can read the position of each case. Even in regard to framing of charges the matter is before the court and the court will determine this. For instance in Birla Cotton Spinning Mill the court is hearing arguments before framing charges. That is the process of law and I do not know if the hon. Member wants me to go into the merits of the case before the Court.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have given the specific information.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question is different. He has not replied to my question. My question is different, and he has to reply to that, with your permission. My question was only this...

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to it. I am proceeding to the next question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I want your protection. He has not replied to my specific question. My question was : is it not a fact that out of the 11 matters referred to in respect of six the accused have been discharged. Why does he not reply to it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please be seated while I am standing. You asked a specific question and he has said that it is still pending before the court ; charges have been framed.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He has not answered in relation to the six acquittals. (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : He has misled the House. He is talking about (c) while the question is about (e). Why does he not give the reply ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He put a specific question whether in six cases, the charges have not been framed. (*Interruption*) "Framing of the charges"—he said. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Interruptions come even from this corner !

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The question is not being answered, Sir.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Should you not permit me to put the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : I thought this was the quietest corner. Order, order.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : This is not fair, Sir. He has not answered my question. He must reply to my question.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : A reply must be given about the acquittals.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA . He has not replied to my question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have fully replied.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is a very simple matter ; a simple question was asked. The Minister has a sheaf of papers in his hands and every bit of information is in front of him. Let him say if he has withdrawn the charges in respect of some people.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry the hon. Member is misquoting me. I said even regarding framing the charges, as it is explained in the statement, it is before the court, and this is the process of the law.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is a different case. (*Interruption*)

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Is it not a fact that the accused have been acquitted in six cases ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The case does not go on after the accused has been acquitted. Even he should know that. Please demand a reply from him. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He is absolutely deviating from the question.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has given a reply.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He has not given the reply.

MR. SPEAKER : How can you ask again ? He has given the reply.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : He has not given the reply.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have given a reply.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You are protecting him, Sir.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*— (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly behave properly. What is this ? Is this parliamentary behaviour ? Next question.

Import of Stainless Steel Sheets

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*514. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has detected an improper imports of stainless steel sheets in place of nickel-chrome ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any Indian Bank is involved in this affairs ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Reserve Bank against the erring Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A case where a firm in Ludhiana in complicity with certain parties surreptiously imported stainless steel sheets instead of nickel chrome from Japan was investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigations. The proprietor has since been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.10,000 and undergo one day's simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and the case against other accomplices is *sub-judice*.

(c) The Bank involved is the Worli Branch of the Canara Bank Ltd., Bombay, and the Manager along with other accused parties is facing trial in the Court of the Addl. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India is awaiting information from the Central Bureau of Investigation after which it will consider further action.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The said businessman from Ludhiana or Bombay is guilty on three counts: firstly, he got a licence of Rs. 40,000 for importing nickel chrome and bought stainless steel sheets because at that time stainless steel sheets were selling in black market at 300 per cent higher; secondly, he got loan from bank twice ; and thirdly, he said in the Bombay court that he had not taken a loan on that account. According to the newspaper report and as you also have said, he has been fined only Rs. 10,000 and awarded one day's simple imprisonment. But it is reported that as a result of cheating by this businessman, Government has been cheated of an amount

of Rs. 1 lakh. I want to know whether Government is taking any step to realise the remaining Rs. 90,000 from that cheater.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This decision was given in a court of law in Bombay. So far as the court decision is there, it is final. Other actions are being taken against the persons concerned, including the question of blacklisting of the firm. As for recovering the balance amount, the Court has given its verdict.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He cheated the bank also. On the same licence he had taken the loan twice. Is Government taking steps to instruct the Reserve Bank to see that such dishonest businessmen are not allowed to cheat banks by showing one licence and taking loan twice on it? Will Government take any preventive measures to check such dishonest activities?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is a normal function of a bank to see that it should not give loan twice or that it should not be cheated. This is an experience which will enable them to prevent such things in future.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर: मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट कम्पनीज को स्टेनलेस स्टील का जो कोटा बनाने के लिए दिया जाता है, स्टेनलेस स्टील का कोटा प्राप्त कर वे लोग सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स न बनाकर, बर्तन बना कर बेचते हैं। क्या इस बात की जांच सरकार करायेगी?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लाइसेंस दिये गए हैं और जो कम्पनी लुधियाना की पकड़ी गई है क्या उन सारे लाइसेंसेज को सरकार ने रद्द कर दिया है?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: जहांतक सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स का सवाल है, अभी जो पालिसी है वह यह कि एक्चुवल यूजर्स को जो जरूरत होती है उनको प्रायर्टी दी जाती है, उनको स्टेनलेस स्टील दिया जाता है, बर्तन के लिए नहीं दिया जाता है. लेकिन जैसा कि अभी कहा गया कि कुछ केसेज में डाइवर्जन होता है तो उसकी रोकथाम की कोशिश की है।

श्री राम चरण: सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट के लिए कोटा दिया गया लेकिन उन्होंने उसके बर्तन बनाये।

श्री ब० रा० भगत: उन पर एक्शन होगा।

जहां तक लुधियाने की फर्म का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने कहा एडीशनल प्रेसीडेन्सी मैजिस्ट्रेट की कोर्ट में वह है। दूसरे ब्लैकलिस्ट करने की जो बात बताई उसका मतलब सही है कि आगे उनको लाइसेंस नहीं दिया जायेगा।

श्री राम चरण: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन फर्मों को सर्जिकल इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स बनाने के लिए कोटा दिया गया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं ने आपको नहीं बुलाया है। आप बैठ जाइये।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Alleged decision by USSR not to supply Kerosene oil to India

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SNQ. 4. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR has shown her inability to supply India with 2,50,000 tons of Kerosene oil; and

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements Government have made to cope with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Initially Russia had made a commitment for supplying all of the 2,70,000 tonnes of kerosene, asked for by India, during 1969. In the first 7 months of this year Russia has already supplied this amout to the full extent.

In February, 1969 Russia made a supplemental agreement for supplying 90,000 tonnes of Kerosene. Supplies against this commitment have been coming regulary and the whole quantity is expected to be supplied by the end of next month. In June, 1969, India made a third request for an additional supply of 250,000 tonnes of kerosene during the current year. Russia has not been so far able to make a commitment for supplying the whole of this amount. It has agreed to definitely supply 50,000 tonnes and has promised to do its best to supply another 40,000 tonnes.

(b) Arrangements for the import of balance quantity from alternative sources are under finalisation

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, (b) part of the Question says,

> "if so, what alternative arrangements Government have made to cope with the situation ?

The Minister simply says, alternative arrangements are being made. What alternative arrangements. He has not told us what are the alternative arrangements. First you ask him to reply to that.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : My reply to (b) was :

> "Arrangements for the import of balance quantity from alternative sources are under finalisation."

The details are that we are arranging with Japan to supply us the balance quantity.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त: : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन्होंने रूस से कई बार कांट्रेक्ट किया है ज्यादा तेल सप्लाई करने का । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप बार-बार जो कांट्रेक्ट कर रहे हैं तो क्या हमारे देश की रिक्वायरमेंट बढ़ गयी है ? अगर बढ़ गयी है तो कितनी बढ़ गयी है ? और क्या यह सही है कि मद्रास रिफाइनरी के प्रोडक्शन में छः महीने की देर हो गयी ? यदि हां तो उस का क्या कारण है ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : The Indian Institute of Petroleum estimated a growth rate of 4 per cent this year and we expected that the anticipated demand for 1969 would be 2.87 million tonnes and we expected that indigenous production would be 2.6 million tonnes. So, our deficiency was about 0.2 million tonnes for which we placed an order with Russia and they supplied it. But in February, we found that our estimated demand might even go upto 8 or 9 per cent. So, we made a second request to them to supply more kerosene. In the Budget, as you know, the price of kerosene had been increased and we thought that the demand would be less. But even now, in spite of that, we find that the demand is going up. So, we made a third request for supplemental supply of kerosene to Russia.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about Madras Refinery ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We expected that Madras Refinery would be on stream in March. But unfortunately, it couldn't be due to teething troubles. We are expecting that during the month of August, it will be in full stream.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : My second question is...

MR. SPEAKER : You have already finished two questions. Mr. Somani.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : All right, Sir ; I submit to your wish.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : In view of the adverse balance of trade that Soviet Union has with us, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is likely to influence the import of more kerosene into this country, from Soviet Union, and, secondly, in terms unit cost of kerosene, may I know how the Japanese prices compare with the Soviet Union prices ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : This is favourable. First of all, as my hon. friend said, it is correct that we get from rupee sources if we take it from Russia. Then, with Japan we have got one advantage. We are exporting naphtha to Japan and we are discussing with them as to whether in the same tanker we can bring back kerosene and the cost will be favourable.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : As against importing kerosene oil, may I know

whether Government will make use of all the refineries situated in India for more production of kerosene oil in the Indian refineries as an alternative method ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We are trying to maximise the production of kerosene in the country.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : The installed capacity of the Gauhati Refinery for production of kerosene has not been fulfilled. May I know the reason for that ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question ; that does not arise out of this.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister stated that the anticipated rise in demand was only four per cent whereas now they expect this rise to be eight to nine per cent. May I know whether this new pattern of rise in demand, as much as eight to nine per cent, is likely to continue in future years ? What are his assessments if that be the case ? Will the pattern of increased import from foreign countries also continue in future years and to what extent is Government making arrangements now for import during 1970 ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We calculated it; it is a rough estimate that it will continue—the growth rate of eight per cent—in 1970-71, and we are arranging fos supply of kerosene to that extent during the next two years. In the meantime, as I said, we expect that our Madras Refinery will be in full stream and we will produce more kerosene in the country.

SHRI R. BARUA : From the reply of the hon. Minister it appears that the price of kerosene from Japan is more favourable than what it is from Russia ..

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I did not say so.

SHRI R. BARUA : In that case, I want to know whether Japan was approached before the arrengement with Russia was made or whether only one source was tapped when the Minister came to know about the rise in demand.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I did not say that the price of kerosene from Japan was more favourable than what it was from Russia. I said only this. We have now got an advantage ; we are exporting naphtha to Japan and the same tanker can be used ; by that, the freight will be less and in that way it may be favourable. Otherwise, the cost of kerosene is not favourable from other countries.

RE : BETTER UTILISATION OF QUESTION HOUR

MR. SPEAKER : Before going to the call-attention, I would like to make an appeal to you.

In spite of my best efforts and wishes, I have seen today that I could not go over to the fourth question. I have counted, by watch, what time was lost in just display of tempers, what time was lost on repetitions and what time was lost in unnecessary Quarrels. Yesterday I was able to reach the seventh question. Are we to have just a discussion on two or three items during Question Hour ? I appealed to you yesterday also. The Question Hour is just for eliciting information and if that information needs certain clarification, another supplementary question can be put, but here the whole sense or the object of the Question Hour seems to have been lost. This creates headache to the whole House ; we are all lost in this rigmarole. I am really very sorry about this. I would once again make this appeal to you : please do not quarrel with each other; have the patience to listen to each other ; put straight questions ; be courteous in putting questions. And I appeal to this side also to respond to that courtesy with equal vigour and force. What else can I say ? I have always been praying that my reputation be saved. (*Interruptions*) I sincerely appeal to you : have mercy on each other and on me also and ask straight questions. I appeal to you again very sincerely as my brothers and hon. Members that we may not lose our temper. Thank you very much.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir he wants half a minute, I want half a minute. Just like that everybody would like to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I might appeal that there should not be counter-appeal. My friend, Mr. Patodia, would seldom lose his temper. I was very much grieved to see him

lose his temper to-day. He is a very calm man. What was wrong with him to-day ?

Next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

C.B.I. Prosecution against Hide and Skin dealers of Bombay and Delhi

*515 SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the C.B.I. has launched several prosecutions against hide and skin dealers of Bombay and Delhi who were involved in fraud of over Rs. 2 crores in foreign exchange ;

(b) the names and addresses of these businessmen and their *modus operandi* ; and

(c) the names of Government servants who were conspiring with these businessmen and the action taken by Government against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Four cases of over invoicing of import of hides and skins were registered by the C.B.I. involving remittances of foreign exchange of Rs. 1.54 crores. Out of four, prosecution has been launched in one case and two cases are pending trial and with regard to the 4th case, CBI have moved the High Court at Madras for revision against the Lower Court's decision.

(b) A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

Case I—1. Shri Ibrahim Abdul Latif I.A. Latif Supediawala, M/s Abdul Latif Haji Mohammed, Bombay-3.

2. Shri Haji Siddique Haji Sulaiman Lokandawala, M/s Abdul Latif Haji Mohd., Bombay-3.

3. Shri Abdul Rashid Ali Asghar M/s Abdul Latif Haji Mohd., Bombay-3

Case II—4. B.P. Patel of M/s B.P. Patel & Co., Bombay

Case III—5. Sant Prakash Bagawandas of M/s Bagawandas Santprakash, Bombay

Case IV—6. Shri Rajpal Agarwal & Shri Jawahar of M/s Himalayan Exporters, Delhi.

(c) No Government servant is involved in the above cases.

Hindu Naga Peace Mission

*516. SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the leader of the Hindu Naga Peace Mission of Nagaland ;

(b) whether Government have taken note of the threat given by the Mission to go in for direct action if their demands are not met ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) In a press note issued by the Government of Nagaland on 30th October, 1967, it was clarified that no Hindu Naga Peace Mission had been set up. This continues to be the position at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

धातु तथा खनिज व्यापार निगम द्वारा उद्योगों को सीसे और जस्ते की सप्लाई

*517. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धातु तथा खनिज व्यापार निगम, विभिन्न उद्योगों को सीसा तथा जस्ता उतनी मात्रा में नहीं दे सका जितनी मात्रा वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए निर्धारित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस निगम की फ्लौहर धातुओं के नियतन की नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करने का है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Separate Cell to Formulate Plans For Backward Areas

*518. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the growing demand for separate States on grounds of economic backwardness, whether Government propose to consider the setting up of a separate cell or cells to formulate plans for the backward areas ; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has always taken special interest in the problems of Backward areas. They have requested State Governments to identify backward areas and to pay special attention in their plans to programmes such as building up of the infra-structure facilities and conserving and developing the natural resources of backward areas. One of the Divisions of the Planning Commission specially attends to the work relating to programmes for backward areas. The Programme Advisers of the Planning Commission, who maintain close liasion with State Governments in regard to Plan-formulation and its implementation, bear these programmes specially in mind. It has not been found necessary to have any separate cell to formulate plans for backward areas, as the formulation of such plans is part of the normal responsibility of the planning machinery at the central and State levels.

Supply of Medicines for Riot Victims of Malaysia

*519. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has made an offer to Malaysia a consignment of medicine to nurse the victims of the recent disturbances in Kuala Lumpur and other parts of the State ;

(b) whether the offer has since been accepted ; and

(c) the list of medicines to be sent and the amount involved therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The cost of the medical supplies amounts to about Rs. 25,000/-. The list of medicines which were despatched includes the following :—

1. Antibiotics
2. Analgesic
3. Vitamins and Iron
4. Anti-diarrhoea
5. Antacids
6. Cough Syrup
7. Ointments
8. Eye and Ear Drops
9. Bandages and Dressings.

Import cut on Industries

*520. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to impose an import cut on those industries which have failed to effect adequate exports to foreign countries ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the reasons and the difficulties being faced by the industries to fulfil their commitments of exports ;

(c) if so, the difficulties which are inhibiting the industries to make adequate exports ; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to help the industries to achieve the targets of export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No specific survey has been conducted but each case will be scrutinised in accordance with the requirements of Public Notice Nos. 23-ITC(PN)/69, dated 29.1.1969 and No. 109-ITC(PN)/69, dated 27.6.69. Since the percentage prescribed for export is only 5%, it is assumed that no difficulty will be experienced by the large scale units in production for more than 5 years to achieve this target.

(d) Various promotional measures have been taken by Government to boost exports by way of replenishment of imported raw materials, cash assistance, grant of drawback of import and central excise duties in varying degrees in respect of different commodities.

कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

*521. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनमें से कुछ कपड़ा मिलों ने जो हाल ही में बन्द हो गई थीं और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गए थे, कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) इन कपड़ा मिलों को किन-किन मुख्य कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है जो अभी तक बन्द है ; और

(ग) इन कपड़ा मिलों के बन्द हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप देश को अब तक कितनी वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ी है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जनवरी से जून, 1969 की अवधि में, 31 सूती कपड़ा मिलें बन्द हो गयी थीं जिनमें से 17 में काम पुनः चालू हो गया है ।

(ख) इन मिलों के बन्द होने के मुख्य कारण सामान्यतः वित्तीय तथा कार्यचालन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयां है ।

(ग) चूंकि इन मिलों में विविध प्रकार के माल का उत्पादन होता है, अतः इनके बन्द होने से हुई वित्तीय हानि का ठीक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है । फिर भी वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में धागे और वस्त्र के उत्पादन में हुई हानी का अनुमान यह है: 2.3 करोड़ किग्रा० धागा और 9.6 करोड़ मीटर कपड़ा ।

Manufacture of Cheap Radio Sets

*522. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Small Scale Electronic Industries Associations had urged Government to reserve the manufacture of cheap radio sets exclusively for the small scale sector ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Export of Indian Films

*523. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the dates on which Indian-films, were exported through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd. and the amount of foreign exchange earned since its inception ;

(b) the names and addresses of the producers whose films have been sent through the Corporation so far ;

(c) the names of pictures exported to U.S.A., U.K. and U.S.S.R. and the prices fetched by each and whether they were commercially shown in the U.S.A., U.K. and U.S.S.R. ;

(d) if so, the date and the time of premier release of each film ; and

(e) whether it is a fact the producers of popular box office hits do not export their films through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid

on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1656/69]

(e) No, Sir.

विभिन्न देशों में वायु सेना के फ्लाइंग आफिसर्ज के वेतन-मान

*524. **श्री बलराज मधोक :**
श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीका, सोवियत संघ, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस, जर्मनी, पाकिस्तान तथा भारत में क्रमशः वायु सेना के फ्लाइंग आफिसर्ज के वेतन-मान क्या-क्या हैं ;

(ख) एयर इंडिया, इंडियन एयरलाईन्स तथा भारतीय वायु सेना में फ्लाइंग आफिसर्ज को दिए जा रहे वेतन-मानों तथा अन्य सुविधाओं में परस्पर क्या अन्तर है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार भारतीय वायुसेना के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारतीय वायुसेना के फ्लाइंग आफिसर्ज को विशेष सुविधाएं देने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अन्य उल्लिखित देशों में वायुसेना के फ्लाइंग अफसरों के वेतन मानों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास कोई ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के फ्लाइंग अफसरों के वेतन मानों और उन्हें दी गई सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा सभा के पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में दिया गया है। [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या** LT—1657/69] इसकी तुलना में जहां तक भारतीय वायुसेना के अफसरों के वेतन मानों और उन्हें दी गई सुविधाओं का सम्बन्ध है, यह सूचना रक्षा मन्त्रालय की 1968-69 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में परिशिष्ट "घ" में दी गई है।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय वायुसेना के अफसरों की प्रारम्भिक वेतन संरचना सशस्त्र सेनाओं के अन्य अफसरों के समान ही है, और वह केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाओं से समकक्ष पदों के लिए निर्धारित वेतनमानों से भी सम्बन्धित है। उन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए जिनमें कि वायुसेना के अफसरों को काम करना होता है, उन्हें कुछ और विशेष भत्ते और सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती है।

Working of Textile Mills taken over by Government

*525. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8743 on 7th May, 1969 and state :

(a) the improvements brought about in the working of eleven textile mills since their being taken over by the Central Government :

(b) the new investments made in each case and the sources from which finance was made available ; and

(c) the kind of vigilance that Government are exercising over their working and through which agency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1658/69]

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Chinese Stockpile of Missiles

*526. SHRI S. XAVIER :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MOHAMED J. IMAM :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the *Times of India* of the 24th May, 1969 that China has build a stockpile of missiles with West German help ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any report in this regard either from its Embassies in Bonn or in Peking ;

(c) whether Government have taken up this question with the West German Government ; and

(d) if so, reaction of the West German Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have categorically denied these reports.

Talks on Kacchathivu Island

*527. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have held any talks with the Government of Ceylon over Kacchathivu Island ;

(b) whether Government have succeeded in persuading Ceylon to accept the ownership of the Island by India ;

(c) whether any personnel of Ceylon have landed on the Island during the last 10 months ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Since the Ceylon Prime Minister's visit to India in November/December, 1968, the question of Kacchathivu is being discussed between the Government of India and Government of Ceylon through diplomatic channels. Discussions are still continuing and no agreement has yet been reached. It is the view of the Governments of India that the two Governments should resolve the issue through bilateral discussions in a spirit of cooperation.

(c) and (d). Some officials of both countries visited the island during the annual festival in March 1969.

प्रमाणु क्षेत्र में उन्नति

*528. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु शक्ति अभिकरण (इन्टरनेशनल एटामिक एनर्जी एजेंसी) 1970 तक एक आयोग की स्थापना करेगा जो विश्व में परमाणु शक्ति के विकास के बारे में उपलब्ध पत्रों का अध्ययन करेगा और फिर विकासशील देशों को आवश्यक जानकारी प्रदान करने हेतु उन्हें प्रकाशित करेगा ताकि अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में उनका परिश्रम बच सके ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह जानकारी प्राप्त करने का हक भारत को भी होगा ; और

(ग) क्या पेटेंट अनुसंधान की नकल करने की अनुमति प्राप्त होगी ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा अभिकरण सन् 1970 तक वियाना में संगणक पर आधारित इन्टरनेशनल न्यूक्लीयर इंफर्मेशन सिसटम नामक पद्धति स्थापित करेगा ;

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) आरम्भ में पेटेंट को इन्टरनेशनल न्यूक्लीयर इंफर्मेशन सिसटम के क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं किया जायेगा ।

Working of Cantonment Board

*529. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made assessment of working of the Cantonment Boards throughout the country during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the names of Cantonment Boards, the working of which has been assessed by Government, during the above period ;

(c) the nature of the irregularities found during the above period ; and

(d) the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The Cantonment Boards are local authorities with statutory powers and responsibilities and are allowed to function as such within the ambit of the Cantonments Act. While no formal assessment of the working of each Cantonment Board is made by Government, a general watch is kept over their working and any deficiencies coming to notice are looked into.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

नागालैंड के विषय को गृह मन्त्रालय को हस्तांतरित करना

*530. **श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :**

श्री बाल्मीकी चौधरी :

क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 17 मई, 1969 के समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुई प्रधान मन्त्री की यह घोषणा सही है कि सरकार भविष्य में विद्रोही नागाओं के साथ कोई बातचीत नहीं करेगी तथा नागालैंड की समस्याएं नगालैंड के राज्यपाल और सरकार द्वारा स्वयं हल की जायेंगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य में नागालैंड की निश्चित समस्याएं अन्य राज्यों की समस्याओं की तरह गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा हल की जायेंगी ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 16 मई, 1969 को विरोधी पक्ष के संसद सदस्यों के साथ एक अनौपचारिक बैठक में प्रधान मन्त्री ने बताया बताया था कि नागा समस्या का समाधान 1960 में ही हो गया था और भारत के सभी नागरिक, जिनमें नागा शामिल है, नागालैंड की बेहतरी के विषय में नागालैंड की सरकार और वहां के राज्यपाल को सुझाव देने के लिए स्वतंत्र है, लेकिन छिपे नागाओं के साथ बातचीत करने का भारत सरकार का कोई विचार नहीं है।

(ख) इस बारे में पहले भी कई बार सदन को विस्तार से स्थिति बताई जा चुकी है। भारत सरकार के जिस मन्त्रालय से जिस मामले का संबंध होता है, उस पर नागालैंड की सरकार उस मन्त्रालय से सीधे ही सम्पर्क स्थापित कर लेती है। विदेश मन्त्रालय नागालैंड की राजनैतिक स्थिति पर कार्यवाई करती है। जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है, यह प्रबन्ध 1960 में नागा नेताओं से हुई सहमती के आधार पर हुआ है।

Right to Work and Livelihood

*531. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the minimum livelihood, envisaged in in the Draft Fourth Plan and the calculation of the corresponding national product considering the statements of the right to livelihood and work ;

(b) since the second poorest decile of the population is estimated to have at the end of the draft plan period a consumption level of Rs. 15 in terms of 1960-61 prices, what will be the annual cost of ensuring the existing minimum wage to adult section of this population through general extension of the standing offer of employment contemplated in the draft only for selected areas ;

(c) the reasons why the cost of creating employment opportunities is not sought to be reduced through offer of loans and grants to the private sector ;

(d) the reasons why particularly rural housing is not accepted for loans and grants in view of its potentials for activating many industries and engaging all kinds of labour ; and

(e) the reasons why the final plan should not make provision of loans and grants for rural housing ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). It is not clear what the Hon'ble Member means by "minimum livelihood". Presumably he has in mind the concept of a minimum income or minimum consumption needs. The estimated consumption of second

poorest decile referred to in the question relates to 1980-81 and not the Fourth Plan period, and is predicated on the assumption of doubling of national income and about one third increase in population compared to 1967-1968. No standing offer of employment has been contemplated in the Draft Fourth Plan except on a pilot basis in a few selected areas, but it does envisage overall increase in employment opportunities during the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Loans and grants for providing gainful employment are already being given by the State Governments to the private sector in agriculture, industry and housing. Loans through institutional financing agencies are also being increasingly utilised for these programmes.

(d) and (e). A scheme known as the Village Housing Projects Scheme was introduced as part of State Plans in 1957 which provided for loans and grants to villagers for the construction of new houses, acquisition of house-sites to landless agricultural workers and for improving the sanitary conditions in selected villages.

भारतीय नौसेना को शक्तिशाली बनाना

*532. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त** : क्या प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने भारतीय नौसेना को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए गत दो वर्षों में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) आगामी तीन वर्षों में नौसेना को और अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने की रूप रेखा क्या है और

(ग) क्या सरकार की राय में हमारी नौसेना देश की रक्षा करने में समर्थ है ?

प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). उन संकटों का सामने रखते हुए कि जो देश के सामने हैं सरकार ने नौसेना को सशक्त बनाने का कार्यक्रम हस्तगत कर रखा है; जो कुछ समय से हो रहा है । इस कार्यक्रम में जो निरन्तर चल रहा है, शामिल है नौसैनिक अड्डों संबंधी सुविधाओं का निर्माण और उन्हें सशक्त बनाना, नौसैनिक पोतों के तबदील करने के लिए तथा नौसेना को सशक्त बनाने के लिए नौसैनिक पोतों का निर्माण-और प्राप्ति, और निष्पत्ति के अनुसार भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण, और रख रखाव सुविधाओं में वृद्धि : हो रही प्रगति से सरकार सन्तुष्ट है ।

Australian Presence in Malaysia

*533. SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Australia has decided to continue her presence in Malaysia and Singapore even after the British withdrawal in 1971 ;

(b) whether this was discussed in the talks with the Australian delegation led by Sir James Plimsoll ; and

(c) whether any proposal has been made for a further conference to Indian and Australian officials to discuss matters of mutual interest relating to regional peace and security ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This matter figured in the talks but it is not customary to divulge details of such confidential discussions.

(c) India and Australia hold consultations once a year. However no talks are proposed for discussing regional security.

Release of Goods confiscated by Pakistan

*534. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has not responded to any of Protest Notes sent by the Indian Government regarding the seizure of the Indian goods following the Indo-Pak. conflict of 1965 ;

(b) the total value of Indian goods as compared to that of Pak. goods seized by India ;

(c) whether the Indian Government have already released the goods thus seized *in-toto* :

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Pakistan has so far responded to only one of the our several Protest Notes on this subject. In their reply, the Government of Pakistan contended on 12th August, 1967 that "assets seized during the war become the property of the seizing Government whose legal right to their disposal is unquestionable." This contention was refuted by us in our Note dated 21st November, 1967.

(b) This information has been given to the House on several occasions. The total value of Indian goods seized by Pakistan, ascertained on the basis of claims registered with the Custodian of Enemy Property, India, as on 31st January, 1969, is approximately Rs. 10) crore (pre-devaluation price). The total value of Pakistani goods seized by India is approximately Rs. 27.15 crore (pre-devaluation price).

(c) The Government of India have released 16,000 tonnes of Pakistani cargoes, besides exchanging two ships with Pakistan.

(d) The cargoes were released consequent upon the Government of India's decision of 27th June, 1966 to release unilaterally all Pakistani cargoes (except military contraband).

(e) The Government of India are continuously pursuing the matter with the Government of Pakistan.

भारत चीन विवाद

*535. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री चिन्तामणी पाणिग्रही :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीन के साथ अपने विवादों को सुलझाने के लिए कोई नया प्रयत्न किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार का प्रयत्न है ; और

(ग) इसके प्रति चीन सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार की स्थिति स्पष्ट है। हम भारत की प्रादेशिक अखण्डता प्रभुसत्ता और राष्ट्रीय गौरव के अनुरूप किसी आधार पर चीन से बातचीत करने के लिए तैयार हैं। चीन की ओर से कोई संकेत नहीं आया है और इसलिए बात आगे नहीं बढ़ी है।

एक्सपोर्ट क्रैडिट एण्ड गारन्टी कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड

*536. **श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक्सपोर्ट क्रैडिट एण्ड गारंटी कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया लिमिटेड के कारोबार में गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में निर्यातकर्ताओं को रुपये में कितनी धनराशि की गारंटी दी गई ;

(ग) निगम ने 31 मार्च, 1969 तक दावों के भुगतान में कुल कितनी धनराशि दी ;

(घ) निगम कुल कितने प्रतिशत निर्यात के लिये गारन्टी देता है ; और

(ङ) कारोबार बढ़ाने के लिये निगम द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ङ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1659/69]

(ख) सन् 1968 में गारंटियों के अन्तर्गत दिये गये बैंक ऋण 18,79 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के थे।

(ग) 1957 में निगम की स्थापना से लेकर 1968 के अन्त तक उसके द्वारा निबल दावों के रूप में भुगतान की गई कुल राशि 23.35 लाख रुपये थी।

(घ) 1968 में देश के कुल निर्यात का 5.4% अंश निर्यात ऋण तथा गारंटी निगम की पालिसियों के अन्तर्गत रहा ।

Need for an advanced Combat Aircraft to succeed H.F. 24

*537. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that India needs an advanced Combat Aircraft to succeed the present H,F. 24 ;

(b) if so, whether it would be possible to design and produce largely with indigenous technical know-how such an aircraft ;

(c) the efforts being made in this direction and the progress so far achieved ;

(d) whether Egypt has finally informed Government that it would be unable to produce the matching engine to the airframes to be produced by this country ;

(e) if so, the Government's reaction thereto ; and

(f) the steps being taken to fill the void reated by Egypt's inability to produce such an engine ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A proposal to develop a new military aircraft to meet the future needs of IAF is under consideration. The problems connected with it are being examined.

(d) and (f). Information has been received that the UAR have decided to suspend further development of this engine. The does not, however, leave any void nor does it affect the development and manufacture of HF-24 aircraft in India.

Enquiry into Firing in Cossipore Gun and shell Factory

*538. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry by the high level Committee into the firing in the Gun and Shell factory at Cossipore has been com pleted ; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). The hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Single Member Commission of Inquiry appointed to investigate the facts and circumstances of the incident. The work of this Commission could not start on account of the non-cooperative attitude of the State Covernment. The matter is still under our consideration.

Export of Iron ore to Rumania

*539. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rumania has signed protocol with India sometime in December, 1968 for the import of iron ore over a period of 10 years in return to India's buying machinery for oil refinery and mining from that country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the deal is likely to be dropped by Rumania on account of the delay in taking a decision in the matter and in fulfilling the conditions proposed by Rumania ;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in concluding the deal ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OE FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. However an Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Rumania was concluded on the 4th April, 1968.

Efforts to step up the export of iron ore to Rumania on a long term basis have succeeded with the recent conclusion of a Commercial contract by the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation for exporting increased quantity (1.4 million tons) during 1970 and a frame contract covering 22 million tons of iron ore over the period from 1971-80.

Indo-U.A.R. Collaboration for Developing Supersonic Jet Fighter Engine

*540. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the five-year Indo-U.A.R. collaboration in developing supersonic jet fighter engine with the help of India made HF-24, air frame has been terminated ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred by India in connection with this collaboration scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). An agreement was signed in 1964 in which India and UAR agreed to discuss arrangements for HF-24 airframe and the E-300 engine. Subsequently an HF-24 airframe was also supplied to UAR to enable an assessment being made of the performance of the E-300 engine in flight. No collaboration agreement as such was, however, signed between the two countries for the development of this engine. The question of its termination, therefore, does not arise, but information has been received that the UAR Government have decided to stop further development of the E-300 engine. The reasons are not known to Government of India.

An expenditure of about one crore has been incurred upto 30th June 1969. This includes the cost of the airframe and equipment and expenditure on HAL's personnel deputed to UAR.

Road from Gurgaon to Hussainiwala Border

3321. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the road from Gurgaon to Hussainiwala Border is not fit for military use, if needed ; and

(b) whether his Ministry propose to take steps to make this road proper for military action by widening and strengthening this road ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The existing road communications between the areas mentioned are considered adequate from the defence point of view. Further improvement is also contemplated.

Space Research

3322. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on space research by way of studies and experiments on cosmic rays, rocketries, etc. during the last 3 years ;

(b) the amount spent on fundamental research by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Bombay during the last 3 years ;

(c) the reasons why funds are wasted on these experiments which are merely preliminary atmospheric research classified as space research ;

(d) the manner in which fundamental research has helped the growth and progress of scinence ; and

(e) the reasons why these two branches of research, wholly unrelated to nuclear research are being run by the Atomic Energy Commission whose main purpose is peaceful application of atomic energy ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Approximately Rs. 2.12 crores have been spent during the past three years on space research and the subjects indicated in the question.

(b) The total amount spent at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research during the last three years is Rs. 3.21 crores, but all of it is not on fundamental research.

(c) and (d). It is not correct to suggest the expenditure is a waste. Government supports these activities because they form an integral part of the total programme to develop science and technology for the benefit of the nation.

(e) The entire subject of "Peaceful Uses of Outer Space" has been allocated to the charge of the Department of Atomic Energy. The knowledge and experience gained from advanced technology developed in atomic energy has been very useful in accelerating the growth of advanced space

technology, which is of great national importance.

India's balance of trade

3323. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries and the amount of adverse balance of trade in rupees which India had in 1968-69 ;

(b) the steps taken to persuade these countries to purchase Indian goods and with what results ;

(c) whether it is a fact that advanced countries like U.S.A., West Germany, Canada, Italy, France and Australia have refused to be persuaded to buy more Indian goods ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in Iran, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other Islamic countries, our export business has dropped heavily because these countries have started buying from Pakistan purely for Islamic sentiment ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to reclaim the old business ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1660/69]

(b) The trade with these countries is under constant review with a view to bridging the gap between imports and exports. Various measures taken in this regard include market surveys, participation in Trade Fairs & Exhibitions, sponsoring of sales teams and trade delegations, strengthening the Indian Trade representation in these countries and negotiation of trade agreements including proposals for removal of trade barriers where they exist.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Views of North Korea and North Vietnam on Kashmir

3324. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the views of North Korea and North Vietnam on the Indo-Pak dispute over Kashmir question ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw as Chairman of the International Control and Supervisory Commission for Korea and for Vietnam on this account ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of the Democratic People's Rupublic of Korea have officially informed us that the Kashmir question should be settled amicably between India and Pakistan.

The Consul General for Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Delhi has informed us that his understanding is that India and Pakistan should settle this question bilaterally.

(c) Government have no such proposal under consideration as far as International Commission for Supervision and Control in Indo-China is concerned. India is not a member of the U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation for Korea.

Canteen Stores Department (India)

3325. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the Canteen Stores Department (India) have ever made any assessment of the slow-selling and dead items lying in their stocks at their various depots ;

(b) if so, the value thereof under each broad types of items ;

(c) the steps taken to see that such stocks were disposed off quickly and that huge capital was not blocked in such dead inventories ; and

(d) whether the Canteen Stores Department (India) also propose to make use of a computer to keep their inventories uptodate in respect of the movement of their stocks of goods ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Lists of surplus/slow-selling items are

prepared from time to time. The value of such items as on 31st March 1967 was approximately Rs. 85,957. A list giving the broad categories thereof is attached herewith. Such items are transferred to other points if there is a demand therefor in other areas, or are returned to the suppliers where possible or are disposed of by reducing the price.

Statement

LIST OF SURPLUS/SLOW SELLING ITEMS BROAD CATEGORY-WISE LYING IN CSD (I) DEPOTS AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1967.

	Rs.
Pharmaceutical Items	6,156.80
Stationery Items	40,468.92
Toys and Games Items	1,224.91
General Household Items	38,124.94
Total :	85,975.57

(d) No decision has been taken to Computarise the Inventories.

Surprise Checking of Canteen Stores Department (India)

3326. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any surprise checking of the Canteen Stores Department (India) Depot and cinemas was made by any official to check lapses during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the designations of officials who made such checks, the date and places where checks were made, year-wise, during the last three years ; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay a copy of the detailed report on such findings on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Surprise checks are made from time to time as considered desirable. Requisite particulars of some of the checks are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1661/69]

(c) The broad nature of defects noticed during surprise checks include shortage of stores, issue of stores to unauthorised persons, allowing persons in cinemas without tickets, etc.

The effort involved in submitting detailed report on the findings in respect of each surprise check during the last three years will be dis-proportionate to the results likely to be achieved.

Building Let Out by Canteen Stores Department (India)

3327. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Canteen Stores Department (India) has let out on rent any portions of their Head Office building called "ADELPHI" in Bombay ;

(b) if so, the names of the party and other details thereof ;

(c) whether any tenders were invited or was the vacant portion of the premises advertised in the Press ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There are three firms having office accommodation in Head Office building of the Canteen Stores Department (India) called "ADELPHI". The names of the parties and the monthly rent/compensation are as follows :—

	Rs.
(i) M/S Transworld Airlines	2,692
(ii) M/S Ibcon Pvt Ltd.	2,588
(iii) M/S Stup India Pvt Ltd.	2,030

(c) No, Sir.

(d) M/S Transworld Airlines and M/S Ibcon Pvt Ltd. were already in occupation of the premises when the CSD(I) purchased the building. While the major portion of the premises in the occupation of M/S Stup Pvt Ltd. was given to them as a result of an arrangement with M/S French Dyes and Chemicals who vacated the same.

Jobs Taken up by Retired Officers of Canteen Stores Department (India) with firms supplying goods to Canteen Stores Department (India)

3328. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some retired

senior officials of the Canteen Stores Department (India) i.e., two ex-General Managers, one ex-Depot Manager, one Ex-Chief Canteen Officer had taken up jobs immediately on retirement, with certain manufatcuring firms supplying goods to the Canteen Stores Department (India) ;

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the *bona fides* of the above officers dealings with such firms prior to their retirement, and the extent to which such dealings were in detriment to the interest of the Organisation : and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to see that such high officials did not join any suppliers' organisation soon after their retirement, at least for two years ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Closed Textile Mills in Gujarat

3329. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills closed in Gujarat at present ;

(b) the number of them in the districts of Baroda, Karia, Mahasana and Ahmedabad ;

(c) the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government propose to rehabilitate any of them ;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(f) the number of labourers unemployed owing to closure of mills in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Excluding 3 mills considered fit to be scrapped, 13 cotton textile mills were lying closed in Gujarat as at the end of July, 1969.

(b) 1,3,1 and 6, respectively.

(c) Financial and working difficulties, shortage of raw materials, and power cut.

(d) and (e). 4 mills have already been investigated under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and the question of taking them over under that Act is under consideration. The affairs of the 3 mills are being investigated under the Act mentioned above.

(f) About 21,730.

Difficulties faced by Indian Tea Industries

3330. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representatives of Indian Tea Association had met him on the 1st July, 1969 while he was in Calcutta at the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry to discuss the problems of the Indian Tea Industry ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to remove industry's difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Abolition of export duty on tea, 60% reduction in excise duty, withdrawal of the Assam Carriage tax and West Bengal Entry Tax, diversification of production, exploration of newer markets, promotional efforts to raise the *per capita* consumption of tea and the conclusion of an international agreement to regulate exports were urged by the representative of the industry and trade.

It was pointed out to them that Government had been offering several concessions and facilities to assist the industry. The structure of export and excise duties have been reviewed from time to time to help the industry to improve its competitive position in world markets. Generic and Uninational promotions of Indian tea was being carried out in various markets. There was also need for diversifying the range of tea production as also its markets.

Suitable fiscal relief and other assistance has already been granted in 1968 and 1969. The situation is being watched and appropriate action will be taken where necessary.

Entry on Naga Hostiles in India with Chinese Weapons

3331. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 400 China trained Naga hostiles equipped with Chinese weapons had entered the Sub-Division in small batches from Burma ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that another batch of 200 Naga hostiles led by the self-styled Brigadier Provizo were on the move through Mizo hills on the Manipur border and heading for East Pakistan ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by our security force to prevent them from entering and also from going to East Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) No Sir, not after the Mowu Angami's gangs.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise. However, the Security Forces are on the alert.

Paper on "Power Vacuum in the Indian Ocean"

3332. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since studied the paper on "Power Vacuum in the Indian Ocean" prepared by a Naval Study Group at the Defence Services Staff College ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps being taken to safeguard our interest in the Indian Ocean ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the Paper which obviously represents the start of an exercise designed to help stimulate the minds of the students of the Defence Services Staff College.

(c) Our interest in the Indian Ocean are limited to safeguarding our own territory, including the islands, ensuring safe navigation for Merchant shipping so that innocent passage is maintained and trying to ensure, as far as possible, that areas of tension are not built up. Consistent with these objectives, the strengthenings of the Navy has been receiving Government's special attention.

Investment for Private Sector During Fourth Five Year Plan

3333. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the Plan, even indicative, for Rs. 10,000 crores for the Private Sector, as envisaged in the Draft Plan ;

(b) consistantly with the claim for socialism, should not this plan be indicated for raising the standard of living ;

(c) if so, the reasons why grants and loans should be provided for it by Government directly or by refinance, at rates of interest comparable to those given to co-operation or even small scale industries ;

(d) whether any estimate of private savings in the Third Plan has been made ; if not, how it is assumed that they will add to Rs. 13,900 crores in the Fourth Plan ; and

(e) if the calculation is from deposits in banks, how the portion is available for investment determined to justify the assumption in the Draft Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Sectoral allocation of private investment is shown in Table 1 on parge 48 of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan. Discussion on programmes or projects are in the relevant sectoral chapters.

(b) Raising standard of living of the common man is the primary objective of the programmes and policies in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) Loans and grants are to be provided for developmental activities, which is obviously a better way of bringing about improvement in living standards as compared to loans and grants for personal consumption.

(d) The estimates for the Fourth Plan take into account past trends and observed relations between income and savings analysed on the basis of available data.

(e) The whole of the increase in bank deposits constitutes private savings available for investment in working capital and fixed assets.

Export of Scrap Metals

3334. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation propose to send a delegation to Japan and other countries of South-East Asia to explore the possibilities of exporting scrap metals ; and

(b) if so, when the delegation is likely to visit those countries and the matters to be discussed by it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Regional Cooperation for Trade and Economic Development

3335. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is planning to forge cooperation in trade and economic development with the neighbouring countries like Nepal, Burma, Ceylon and South-East Asia on the pattern of Iran-Pakistan-Turkey-Regional Cooperation for Development ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Government welcomes closer cooperation with neighbouring and indeed with other countries in the ECAFE region under a broad regional framework, within the principles internationally agreed upon.

In order to promote trade and economic relations with Nepal, a Treaty of Trade and Transit was concluded. India and Nepal have also agreed in principle to set up a Joint Industrial Cooperation Council to aid and assist in the process of industrialisation of Nepal. With Ceylon, besides a Trade Agreement, there is a Joint Indo-Ceylon Committee on Economic Cooperation responsible for formulating and pursuing continuously measures for closer cooperation between the two countries. There is a Trade Agreement with Iran. There is also a Joint Commission on Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation headed by the Ministers of the two countries, to plan and implement specific schemes for cooperation through an exchange of technology, joint industrial ventures and the expansion of mutual trade. Besides a Trade Agreement with Afghanistan, it has been decided to set up a Joint Commission for Economic, Trade and Technical Cooperation between the two countries.

India is also cooperating with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in promoting closer economic cooperation among member countries of ECAFE.

Regulation of Economic System

3336. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why general allocatory controls should succeed in the future when in the past they have created idle capacity and artificial scarcity ;

(b) the proportion of finance through public financial institutions and to what extent it is proposed to increase it and to make an impact on the economy ;

(c) the proportion of finance from the co-operative distributive system and impact it made in lowering prices and raising quality ;

(d) the revision of controls proposed by the draft Plan to ensure fully responsive decisions and an element of competition ; and

(e) whether the dispersal of industry and decongestion of metropolitan areas will not add to the cost of production from new provision of ancillary facilities, if so, what safeguards are proposed to be provided in the interests of the consumers ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Government do not agree with Hon'ble Member's suggestion that controls over allocation have been responsible for creating idle capacity and atificial scarcity. Nor do they agree that the such controls have generally failed to direct investment in priority sector and promote efficient utilization of scarce resources for which they were designed.

(b) The Fourth Plan for the public sector

makes the following provision for financial institutions :

	(Rs. crores)
IFC, IDBI and ICICI	250
A.R.C.	140
Land Development Banks	200
Agro-industries Corporation	50
Rural Electrification Corporation	45
Total :	685

(c) The value of consumer articles to be distributed by the cooperatives is expected to be Rs. 900 crores in 1973-74 as against the estimated value of Rs. 550 crores in 1968-69. The effort will be to develop an effective consumer service so that cooperatives become part of a permanent distributive set-up for making available a wide range of essential consumer goods.

(d) Controls are reviewed from time to time and appropriate decisions taken in the light of all relevant developments and factors.

(e) No Sir The overall social and economic costs of industrial production should not be higher in the dispersed areas than in the congested metropolis.

Dilemma in Development

3337. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the calculations made of the employment opportunities in the traditional and modern sectors from the same quantum of investment with reference to the statement in the Draft Fourth Plan on the dilemma in Development ;

(b) whether the same dilemma will not exist between increased production and reduced consumption from raising savings from the current 8 per cent to 18 per cent of the National income in 1980-81 ;

(c) if the increased production is to be syphoned for exports, how Government propose to raise the standard of living of those who can afford prices reduced only by ample supplies in the internal market ; and

(d) for what specific imports to raise the standard of living of the common people the Plan provides for a 7 per cent increase annually in exports ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No reliable calculation of the employment opportunities generated by Plan investment has been possible due to the lack of satisfactory basis and method of estimation. This latter question has been remitted to an inquiry committee headed by Prof. M. L. Dantwala, whose report is awaited.

(b) No Sir, larger savings should enable larger investment and larger employment.

(c) Larger exports will, if at all, require only restraint on increases in domestic consumption and that too of certain exportable goods. It should, therefore, not come in the way of a rise in the standard of living of the common man.

(d) Fertilisers (finished and raw), pesticides, crude oil, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, special steel are the more important imports for increasing agricultural and industrial production and thus raising the standard of living of our people.

टाटा मर्सडीज बसें

3338. **श्री सूरज भान :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री 7 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2079 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टाटा मर्सडीज कनसर्न द्वारा मोटर गाड़ियों के क्रय पर सरकार को कमिशन दिया जाता है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में वर्षवार प्रत्येक संघ राज्य क्षेत्र, राष्ट्रपति शासन वाले प्रत्येक राज्य तथा विभिन्न केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों को वर्ष-वार कितना कमीशन दिया गया ; और

(ग) यह कमीशन कहां जमा कराया गया

है और किस शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत दिखाया गया है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) सरकार को पूर्ति और निपटान महानिदेशालय के ठेकों पर टाटा मर्सडीज गाड़ियों की खरीद के लिए पूर्तिकर्ताओं से कोई कमिशन नहीं मिलता।

(ख) और (ग). बड़ी संख्या में गाड़ियां खरीदने के कारण और/या अदायगी की सुविधा की शर्तों के कारण मूल्य में यदि कोई रियायत दी जाती है, तो वह गाड़ियों के लिए अदा किए जाने वाले मूल्य में समायोजित कर दी जाती है।

भारत और अन्य देशों के बीच पारस्परिक आधार पर निर्बाध यात्रा

3339. **श्री सूरज भान :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री ब्रज भूषण लाल :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :
श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री सं० अ० अगड़ी :
श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :
श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :
श्री राम चन्द्र वीरप्पा :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ देशों के साथ इस बारे में बातचीत हुई है कि इन देशों के नागरिकों और भारत के नागरिकों को पारस्परिक आधार पर एक दूसरे देशों में निर्बाध यात्रा करने की अनुमति दी जाय ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या है और बातचीत का ब्योरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बातचीत के बाद पारस्परिकता के आधार पर नार्वे, स्वीडन, डेनमार्क और फिनलैंड की सरकारों के साथ इन देशों में 90 दिनों तक ठहरने के के लिए वीजा की जरूरत नहीं होगी ऐसे करार सम्पन्न किए जा चुके हैं। वीजा पद्धति खत्म हो जाने का मतलब नहीं है कि नार्डिक देशों में जाने वाले भारतीयों के लिये और उन देशों से यहां जाने वाले लोगों के लिए क्रमशः उन देशों में और भारत में प्रवेश करने, देश के भीतर आने जाने तथा निवास करने—अस्थायी या स्थायी—से संबद्ध नियमों का पालन करना आवश्यक नहीं रहा। यात्रियों को नौकरी, व्यापार या और किसी प्रकार का पेशा अपनाने की अनुमति नहीं चाहे उससे पैसे मिलते हों या न मिलते हों।

Import of Fertilisers

3340. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have placed orders with British firms for the import of fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the total value of the orders placed ; and

(c) whether it will be cheaper to buy fertilizers from there or from some other country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An order for 71,000 M/T of Urea of the value of £ 2.5 million has been placed on M/s. ICI, UK in February, 1969.

(c) If sizeable free foreign exchange were available, it might be possible to get better prices through a global tender or by negotiations. But if the Government of India decide that a part of the credit afforded by UK has to be utilised for the purchase of fertilizers, then these purchases must of necessity be made in the UK itself and the other countries, from whom we receive credits the F.O.B. prices that we have paid for purchases made in the UK have been lower.

Handicrafts and Handlooms exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi

3341. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of authorised and paid up capital of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) the amount of loan received by the Corporation upto the 31st March, 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties, separately ;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years ;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and the amount of profit or loss, if any ; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any and the estimates for 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The authorised and paid up capital of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi at the time of its setting up in April 1958 and as on 31st March, 1969 was as follows :

1	Authorised Capital 2	Paid up Capital 3
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) At the time of setting up the Corporation	1 crore	10 lakhs
(ii) As on 31st March, 1969	1 crore	65 lakhs

(b) The position regarding amount of loan received by the Corporation as on 31st March, 1969 was as follows :

	Rs.
(i) Loan from Government of India for Bihar Relief Operation	10.00 lakhs
(ii) Loan from holding Company (STC)	40.00 lakhs
(iii) Cash credit provided by holding company (STC) through State Bank of India	102.96 lakhs
(iv) Overdraft facility with Messrs Credit Lyonnais, Paris	15.67 lakhs

(c) The total interest paid by the Corporation on normal operations as well as special schemes in last three years was as follows :

	Rs.
1966-67	10.88 lakhs
1967-68	14.69 lakhs
1968-69	12.11 lakhs

(d) The performance of the H.H.E.C. falls under the following three major types of activities, namely :

(i) Direct trading activities.

(ii) Export Promotion and Trade Development activities

(iii) Special Schemes entrusted to it by the Holding Company.

The performance of the H.H.E.C. in the last three years was as follows :

(i) Direct Trading Activities :

	Total Sales	Exports	Profit
	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.	Lakhs of Rs.
1966-67	97	61.75	8.67
1967-68	157	124.00	7.25
1968-69	174	145.00	11.07

(ii) Export Promotion and Trade Development Activities :

These activities relating to delopment and promotion of exports consisted of :

(i) Setting up of foreign offices ;

(ii) Pubicity compaigns abroad ;

(iii) Participation in foreign trade fairs and exhibitions ;

(iv) Promotion through Departmental Stores ;

(v) Trade Delegations to foreign countries ;

(vi) Publication of pamplets and brochures ;

(vii) Market surveys ; and

(viii) Assistance to exporters by way of loans, raw materials, pre-shipment inspections, etc.

The net expenditure incurred by the Corporation on the aforesaid activities was as follows :

	Rs.
1966-67	11.17 lakhs
1967-68	14.86 lakhs
1968-69	13.11 lakhs

(iii) Special Schemes :

The Corporation undertook special marketing arrangements for Bleeding Madras as a price support operation and a price support scheme for tussar cocoons on authorisation from the holding Company i.e., S.T.C. The prices of tussar cocoons have, as a result gone up and the scheme has been wound up. However the losses suffered by the Corporation on the aforesaid two schemes were as follows :

	Rs.
1966-67	9.70 lakhs
1967-68	53.05 lakhs
1968-69	3.20 lakhs

(e) The expenditure of losses incurred were on the export promotion, trade development and price support operations and were non-commercial in character. The trend in trading profits is expected to be maintained during the current year also.

Working of All India Handicraft Board, New Delhi

3342. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the working of the All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi during the last 3 years ;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found during the above period ; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) An annual review of the working of the All India Handicrafts Board is conducted. Additionally, a special Review Committee was also appointed by the Government in 1968 to make an assessment, among others, of the functioning of the All India Handicrafts Board in relation to development of handicrafts, their marketing, internal sale and exports.

(b) The Review Committee did not find any irregularities in the functioning of the All India Handicrafts Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Agreement with Yugoslavia

3343. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a five-member delegation of the Yugoslavia Steel Consortium visited India in May, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ;

(c) whether the delegation requested India to supply enginneering goods ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Closure of Texile Mills in Tamil Nadu

3344. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI BHOGENDAR JHA :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cotton textile mills closed down in Tamil Nadu so far ;

(b) the number out of them taken over by the Tamil Nadu Government ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give

special assistance to the State Government to take over the remaining sick mills in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Excluding 2 mills considered fit to be scrapped, 22 cotton textile mills are lying closed at present.

(b) Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation has been appointed as Authorised Controller for one mill.

(c) The National Textile Corporation will share the finances required for running such mills as may be taken over by the Government under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

चीन की प्रतिरक्षा सेनाओं के बारे में अनुमान

3345. **श्री ओंकार सिंह :**
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन की वायुसेना, नौसेना तथा स्थल सेना के बारे में सरकार का क्या अनुमान है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चीन की सेना भारतीय सेना से बहुत बड़ी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार चीन के आक्रमण के समय अपनी सीमा की रक्षा करने के लिए अमरीका से फिर हथियार मांगेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) स्पष्ट प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार अनुमानित चीनी वायुसेना 120000 व्यक्ति और लगभग 2500 विमान हैं ।

नौसेना की जन शक्ति 1,40,000 से अधिक है, इसमें वह भी शामिल है। इसके वायु सेना पक्ष में है। बेड़े में शामिल हैं 30 पनडुब्बियां, 4 विध्वंसक, 4 विध्वंसक दल, 11 फ्रिगेट दल, 26 तटीय दल, और सुरंग विध्वंसकों, गश्ती नौकाओं इत्यादि समेत 300 से अधिक पोत ।

अन्य सहायक पक्षों और सेवाओं के अतिरिक्त 115 सक्रिय डिवीजनों में संगठित लगभग 2.5 मिलियन की कुल जन शक्ति सहित स्थल सेना है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) तथा (घ). यह प्रश्न औपकाल्पनिक है ।

गोला बारूद के लिए रूस तथा अन्य देशों पर भारत का निर्भर रहना

3346. **श्री बृजभूषण लाल :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत अपने तोपखाने आदि के लिए आवश्यक गोला बारूद के लिए रूस तथा अन्य देशों पर निर्भर करता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि युद्ध छिड़ जाता है, और हम विदेशों से गोला बारूद आयात नहीं कर पाते है, तो हमारा तोपखाना अधिक समय तक युद्ध मे नहीं लड़ सकेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कायवाही का ब्योरा क्या है और इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) हमने कई आयुधों के लिए यू० एस० एस० आर० और अन्य देशों से गोला बारूद आयात किया है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). जी नहीं। महत्वपूर्ण आर्टिलरी आयुधों के लिए गोला बारूद का देश में निर्माण करने के लिए हमने लाईसेन्स प्राप्त किए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अल्यूमिनियम कारखाने की स्थापना

3347. **श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **प्रधान** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अणु शक्ति आयोग ने कृषि उद्योग के विकास के लिए पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में एक अल्यूमिनियम कारखाने की स्थापना की संभावनाओं का अध्ययन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) तथा (ख). परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग ने बड़े आकार के परमाणु बिजलीघरों के इर्द गिर्द कृषि-उद्योग समूह स्थापित करने की सम्भावनाओं का अध्यन करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी वर्ग नियुक्त किया था। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के एक क्षेत्र में 150 मीट्रिक टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता का एक अल्यूमिनियम कारखाना लगाने के बारे में विचार किया गया है। इस कार्यकारी वर्ग ने एक प्रारम्भिक प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। अध्ययन अभी जारी है।

चाय का निर्यात

3348. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री गाडिलिंगन गोड़ा :
श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा :

क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) किन-किन देशों को भारतीय चाय का निर्यात कम कर दिया गया है किन-किन देशों को इस कार्यवाही से लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) चालू वर्ष के पहले 6 महीनों में तथा गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि में चाय का कितना निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) चाय के निर्यात में कमी को रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री चोधरी राम सेवक) : (क) ब्रिटेन, नीदरलैंड पूर्व यूरोपीय देश (सोवियत संघ को छोड़कर) तथा सं० अ० गणराज्य को भारतीय चाय के निर्यातों में 1967 की तुलना में 1968 में कुछ गिरावट आई। वर्ष 1968 में पूर्व अफ्रीकी देशों तथा इन्डोनेशिया से चाय के निर्यातों में वृद्धि हुई।

(ख) जनवरी से जून, 1669 तक की अवधि में भारत से 62,717 हजार क्रिग्रा चाय का निर्यात किया गया, जब कि जनवरी से जून, 1968 की अवधि में 67,830 हजार किग्रा चाय का निर्यात किया गया था।

(ग) यह समस्या मुख्यतः पूर्ति तथा मांग की है। चाय की खपत में वृद्धि चाय के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के अनुरूप नहीं हुई है। प्रयास यह है कि खपत को बढ़ाने तथा निर्यातों को नियंत्रित करने में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग उत्पन्न किया जाए।

भारतीय चाय के सम्बन्ध में किये गये उपायों में कतिपय अधिक महत्वपूर्ण उपाय ये

हैं: (1) चाय पर निर्यात शुल्क में कमी, (2) चाय पर से विशेष उत्पादन शुल्क को समाप्त करना, (3) मात्रा बढ़ाने, लागत कम करने तथा किस्म सुधारने के उद्देश्य से पुराने चाय क्षेत्रों का पुनर्रोपण करने में उद्योग को सहायता देने हेतु मैदानी बागानों के लिये 3500 रु० प्रति हेक्टर तथा पहाड़ी बागानों के लिये 4500 प्रति हेक्टार की दर पर एक पुर्रोपण उपदान योजना, (4) लंदन, ब्रसेल्स, न्य यार्क, काहिरा तथा सिडनी में स्थापित चाय केंद्रों के माध्यन से चाय के लिये संवर्धनमक कार्य, (5) चुने हुए विदेशी बाजारों में स्थानीय संमिश्रणकर्ताओं। संवेष्टकों के सहयोग से भारतीय चाय के विशेष पैकेटों को बढ़ावा, (6) विदेशों में प्रचार के उपयुक्त माध्यमों से विज्ञापन, (7) व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना, (8) चाय को बढ़ावा देने हेतु विदेशों में प्रतिनिधिमंडल प्रायोजित करना और विदेशों से प्रति मडलों का भारत बुलाना और (9) उत्पादन करने वाले देशों तथा स्थानीय चाय व्यापारियो के सहयोग से विभिन्न बाहरी देशों में कार्य कर रही चाय परिषदों में सदस्यता के माध्यम से चाय की खपत में वृद्धि करने के लिये विदेशी बाजारो में व्यापक संवर्धन उपाय करना।

वर्ष 1970 तक के लिये अणु शक्ति के उत्पादन के लिये निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्य

3349. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अणु शक्ति का मूल लक्ष्य वर्ष 1970 के अन्त तक 1,000 मेगावाट अणुशक्ति की अधिष्ठापित क्षमता बनाने का था ;

(ख) यह लक्ष्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) लक्ष्य पूरा होने में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सन् 1973-74 तक.

(ग) निम्नलिखित परमाणु बिजलीघर निर्माणाधीन है :-

तारा पुर परमाणु बिजलीघर	380 मैगावाट
राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर यूनिट । तथा ।।	400 मैगावाट
मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर यूनिट ।	200 मैगावाट
	980 मैगावाट

तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के पूरा होने में 9 मास की देरी हुई है जिसका कारण अंतिम जाँच के समय पाई गई कुछ त्रिटियाँ थी जिन्हें दूर करना आवश्यक था।

राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के यूनिट-1 के निर्धारित निर्माण कार्यक्रम में कुछ देरी हुई है जिसका कारण भारतीय तथा कनाडा के सप्लायरों से प्राप्त होने वाले उपकरणों में विलम्ब है। आशा की जाती है कि अब यह बिजलीघर पहले निर्धारित सन् 1969 के अन्त के स्थान पर सन् 1970 के अन्त तक चालू हो जायेगा।

राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के दूसरे यूनिट पर निर्धारित समय सन् 1965 में काम शुरू न हो सका क्योंकि इसके लिये आवश्यक वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी करार फरवरी, 1967 में पूरे किये गये।

मद्रास परमाणु बिजलीघर का निर्माण-कार्य सन् 1965 में आरम्भ होना था लेकिन इस प्रायोजना के लिये आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रबन्ध करने के काम आने वाली कठिनाइयों के कारण, इसका निर्माण-कार्य आरम्भ न हो सका। सन् 1966 के मध्य में यह निर्णय किया

गया कि इसके पहले यूनिट के निर्माण का काम आरम्भ किया जाये । इसके लिये स्वीकृति दिसम्बर, 1967 में प्राप्त हुई ।

Transfer of Employees from Equipment Group of other Engineering Factories

3350. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to transfer those Central Government employees working in Equipment Group of Ordnance Factories to other Engineering Factories, who have acquired additional technical qualifications by passing A.M.I.E. Examination so that their technical skill is put to maximum effective utilisation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). Persons qualified in Clothing and Leather technologies are exclusively posted to Ordnance Equipment Factories. Those qualified in other technologies such as Engineering, Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering are subject to transfer/posting between Ordnance Factories and Ordnance Equipment Factories on the basis their suitability and requirement. It, therefore, follows that there is no bar for the transfer of those persons who have qualified in A.M.I.E. Examination to Ordnance Factories, subject, of course, to their suitability for the particular posts and the requirements in the different Ordnance Factories.

Raising of Suppression of Human Rights in Tibet Issue in U.N.O.

3351. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to his statement on the Demands for Grants pertaining to his Ministry on the 8th April, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of taking the question of suppression of human rights in Tibet to the United Nations ; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

राष्ट्रिकताहीन भारतीय

3352. **श्री बलराज मधोक :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री झा० सुन्दरलाल
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा
श्री प०मु० सईद :
श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में बहुत से ऐसे भारतीय हैं, जो किसी भी देश के नागरिक नहीं है अर्थात् वे राष्ट्रिकताहीन नागरिक हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक देश में इस प्रकार के ऐसे राष्ट्रिकताहीन भारतीय नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) इन राज्य हीन भारतीयों के हितों की कौन और किस प्रकार रक्षा करता है ; और

(घ) इन भारतीयों को राष्ट्रिकता दिलाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सदन की मेज पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है जिसमें विभिन्न देशों में रहने वाले ऐसे भारतीय मूलक व्यक्तियों की संख्या बताई गई है, जो राष्ट्रिकताहीन है अथवा जिनका राष्ट्रीय दर्जा अनिश्चित है ।

(ग) और (घ). भारत सरकार भारतीय मूल के राष्ट्रिकताहीन लोगों की समस्याओं से

परिचित है और जब कभी जरूरत होती है, संबद्ध देशों के साथ अपने संबन्धों और दायित्वों को, निहितार्थों और अभारों, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवहार को और साथ ही राष्ट्रिकताहीन लोगों के दर्जे से संबद्ध प्रचलित प्रथाओं और कानूनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें सहायता भी दी जाती है।

देश का नाम	राष्ट्रिकताहीन लोगों की संख्या	ऐसे लोगों की संख्या जिनकी राष्ट्रिकता अनिश्चित है
अदन (दक्षिण यमन)	25	—
अल्जीरिया	3	—
बर्मा	—	2,00,000
श्रीलंका	10,32,638	—
कामरो द्वीपसमूह	20	—
इन्डोनेशिया	12,600	—
इराक	200	—
कीनिया	—	8,000
मालागासी	०,000	—
मलयेशिया	25,000	40,000
फिलिपिन	—	977
रि यूनियन द्वीप समूह	250	—
सिंगापुर	—	5,000
सोमालिया	100	
तंजानिया	7,000	5,000
उगांडा	4,500	0,500
	10,91,336	269,477

Setting up of a unit of Bharat Electronics in Uttar Pradesh

3353. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Unit of Bharat Electronics is being set up in U.P. ;

(b) if so, whether this is likely to be set up in the Fourth Plan period ;

(c) whether a final decision has been taken regarding its place ; and

(d) whether this is likely to be set up in a place where there are several Defence units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). There is a proposal to set up a new unit of Bharat Electronics.

The final decision on its location has not yet been taken. All relevant aspects will be given consideration before deciding the location. The new factory is expected to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

New Victoria Mills Ltd., Kanpur

3354. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken to take over the New Victoria Mills Ltd., Kanpur ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. Necessary Notification is expected to be issued shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Inquiry into the working of Indian Embassies Abroad

3355. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 954 on the 2nd April, 1969 and state :

(a) the specific irregularities found by the Foreign Service Inspectorate during the last two years ;

(b) the total loss or wasteful expenditure iucurred on that account during the above period, the action taken against the persons responsible for the same ; and

(c) the steps taken to stop the recurrence of such cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A list of procedural/technical irregularities noticed by the Foreign Service Inspectors during 1967 and 1968 is enclosed.

(b) and (c). These irregularities did not entail any irrecoverable loss to Government. However, suitable instructions have already been issued exhorting the Missions to observe Government rules and regulations carefully.

LIST OF PROCEDURAL/TECHNICAL IRREGULARITIES

1. None-observance of instructions for maintenance of various registers and returns like : Stock Register, Film Register, Library Register, Cash-Book and Passport Register.
2. Misunderstanding of instructions, for example : Booking of expenditure under wrong heads ; Issue of Reserve Bank of India draft against cash payments ; Over-payment of exchange compensation allowance ; and Advance payment of entertainment grant.
3. Some irregularities were of an administrative nature like :

   Non-maintenance of duplicate keys of steel almirahs. Non-weeding of records, etc.

Export of Woollen Knitwears

3356. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA : SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : SHRI JAI SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that replenishment import licences against the export of woollen knitwears are channelised through the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the State Trading Corporation has not issued the release orders of wool imported under these licences far back as April 1969 to the exporters so far ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which they are likely to be released ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) For 50 per cent of replenishment entitlements against export of woollen knitwear, import licences though issued in the name of the State Trading Corporation, are forwarded to the individual exporters, with letters of authority in their favour. They themselves arrange import against such licences subject to approval of prices, etc. by the State Trading Corporation. For the balance 50 per cent of the entitlements, release orders are issued in favour of the State Trading Corporation who make purchases and arrange imports.

(b) and (c). Release orders received by the State Trading Corporation upto March, 1969, have already been serviced. Further import enquiries are being floated and release orders received after March, 1969, will be serviced after the necessary contracts with the foreign buyers have been finalised. Action in regard to certain licences and release orders has, however, been held up by the Corporation pending further scrutiny thereof by the licensing authorities.

Export of Woollen Hosiery Goods

3357. SHRI B K. DAS CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that woollen hosiery worth Rs. 6 crores was exported from Ludhiana during the year 1968-69 according to the Punjab Industries Department ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give some facilities to this industry in the near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Exports of woollen and mixed hosiery totalled Rs. 6.2 crores during 1968-69. Separate figures for exports from Ludhiana are not available.

(b) Exporters of woollen and mixed hosiery are already entitled to replenishment of raw materials against exports. In accordance with the general policy, units which export more than 10 per cent of their production are also eligible for full replenishment of imported raw material used in their entire production, as in the case of units of priority industries. No proposal for giving

any other facility to the industry is under consideration.

Export of Basmati Rice

3358. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation have procured orders for the export of Basmati Rice to the tune of 17,000 tonnes ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 7000 tonnes of superior quality of Basmati Rice as against the orders of 17,000 tonnes could be exported ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The S.T.C. confirmed orders for export of 14,920 tonnes of basmati rice, of which 7,854 tonnes have already been shipped and balance quantity is being shipped in accordance with the delivery schedules agreed upon with foreign buyers.

Construction of Maginot Line along Himalayan Border

3359. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chinese troops in the occupied territory of Tibet are reported to be constructing "Maginot Line" along the Himalayan border ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chinese have built a massive system of tunnels and trenches opposite the Macmohan Line in Tibet ; and

(c) if so, the precautions taken by Government to ward off any possible military offensive in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government are aware that China has constructed a number of structures of different types, having a military significance, including tunnels, trenches etc., across the border. These activities have been duly taken note of in making our defence arrangements.

Planning at District Level

3360. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether planning can be done most appropriately at District level through Panchayatraj organisation, and what financial provision is being made and whether Plan will be asked from the States before the draft Plan is finalised ;

(b) since the Centre is already committed to a 40 per cent grant to the State Governments for village roads, whether it is prepared to give the same to Taluk Boards and Panchayats on organisations and other village works approved in the District plan ; if not, the reasons therefor :

(c) since the disparity between rural and urban areas is admitted the reasons why Government are not prepared to make loans available for items classified as improving living and working conditions in villages ; and

(d) whether the Plan classify and provide credit for these items also for the reason of the employment opportunities created by them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a). The Planning Commission have suggested that the State Governments should take up the work of the formulation of district plans. The Panchayati Raj institutions are expected to play a vital part in the formulation of these plans. As the preparation of detailed District Plans by states is expected to take time, it is not proposed to ask for District Plans from states before the Draft Plan is finalised. The progress made in respect of district planning in each State, however, would be generally discussed from time to time during plan discussions with State Governments.

(b) and (c). During the Fourth Five Year Plan period Central assistance is being

released to States in the form of block grants and block loans in the proportion of 30% and 70% respectively. This assistance is no longer linked with any individual scheme. Therefore, the question of any part of it being released for any particular purpose or to any agency other than the State Government does not arise. A large proportion of State Plan and institutional resources will be spent on the improvement of living and working conditions of the villages.

(d) State Governments have been taking up schemes and providing loans and grants for programmes of improving living and working conditions in the villages.

Recommendations of Pillai Committee

3361. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many recommendations of the Pillai Committee Report have been shelved ;

(b) whether this has created widespread resentment in the different sections of the foreign service ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A number of recommendations have already been implemented. Some other are in the process of implementation. Question of implementation of the remaining recommendations is under examination with reference to the financial, legal and administrative implications involved.

चीन तथा पाकिस्तान द्वारा वायु, जल तथा स्थल सीमा का उल्लंघन

3362. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन तथा पाकिस्तान ने गत तीन वर्षों में हमारी वायु, स्थल तथा जल सीमा का कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया है ;

(ख) ऐसे सीमा उल्लंघनों को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में इन देशों को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में उन देशों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (घ). 1 अगस्त 1966 से 31 जुलाई 1969 तक चीन ने 35 स्थल अतिलंघन किये हैं, और 2 अन्तरिक्ष अतिलंघन । इसी अवधि में पाकिस्तान ने जम्मू काश्मीर में युद्ध विराम रेखा के पार उल्लंघनों समेत 161 स्थल उल्लंघन किए हैं और 91 अन्तरिक्ष उल्लंघन । चीनी या पाकिस्तानी नौसैनिक पोतों द्वारा हमारे जल क्षेत्रों का कोई अतिलंघन नहीं किया गया था । हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाओं का सीमाओं पर सतर्कता जारी है । जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में युद्ध विराम रेखा के पार के उल्लंघनों के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के प्रेक्षकों को शिकायतें भेजी गई थी । अन्य उल्लंघनों के बारे में चीनी तथा पाकिस्तानी अधिकरणों को विरोध पत्र भेजे गये थे, परन्तु जहां भी उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है उन्होंने उल्लंघनों से इन्कार ही किया है ।

आजाद हिन्द फौज के कर्मचारियों को वित्तीय सहायता

3363. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :
श्री समर गुहा :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा पहले की गई

घोषणा के अनुसार आजाद हिंद फौज के जिन सैनिकों को सहायता दी जानी थी उनमें से सरकार ने कितने सैनिकों को अब तक वित्तीय सहायता दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार उन सैनिकों के परिवारों को भी इस प्रकार की सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है, जिन्होंने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दे दी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) लगभग 15500 भूतपूर्व आजाद हिंद फौज सेविवर्ग में से 30 जून, 1969 तक 14604 सेविवर्ग से जब्तशुदा वेतन और भत्तों के लौटाये जाने के दावे प्राप्त हुए हैं : इनमें से 12991 दावे 30 जून 1969 तक अदा किये भी जा चुके है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). जो सेविवर्ग आई० एन० ए० में सेवा करते निधन प्राप्त हो गये थे, उनके आश्रितों को 400 रुपये से 800 रुपये तक विभिन्न, पहले 1949 वर्ष में और पुनः 1964 वर्ष में अनुग्रहपूर्ण राशियां प्रदान की गई थी ।

भारतीय दूतावासों का कार्यकरण

3364. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा :
श्री शिवचरण लाल :
श्री क० लकप्पा :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय दूतावास भारतीय हितों की भली भांति रक्षा करने में असमर्थ हैं ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों के कार्यकरण में आवश्यक परिवर्तन लाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या विदेशों में भेजे जाने वाले कर्मचारियों को उन देशों की जिनमें उन्हें भेजा जाता है । भाषाओं तथा रहन-सहन के तरीकों का भी ज्ञान कराया जाता है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । यह सच नहीं है ।

(ख) विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशनों के काम पर लगातार निगरानी रखी जाती है और जहां कहीं जरूरत होती है उन्हें अधिक सक्षम बनाने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

(ग) जो वरिष्ठ अधिकारी विदेशों में भेजे जाते है, उन्हें उनकी नियुक्ति के देशों के विभिन्न पहलुओं से अच्छी तरह अवगत करा दिया जाता है । किसी अधिकारी को किसी पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए चुनते समय, जिन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है, उनमें एक बात यह भी है कि वह अधिकारी नियुक्ति के देश की भाषा से परिचित है अथवा नहीं । इसके अतिरिक्त, अधिकारियों को अपने कार्यकाल में स्थानीय भाषा सीखने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है ।

Trade Agreement with Mongolia

3365. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to renew the trade and cultural agreements with Mongolia ; and

(b) whether machine tools and textile goods are to find place in the new agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Since the current Trade Agreement between India and Mongolia is valid upto 12th February, 1971, the question of its renewal till that date does not arise. Under the existing Agreement, textile goods find a place as a specific item. Although machine tools have not been listed as a specific item, they are covered under an item called electro-technical goods.

The cultural agreement which was signed

in 1961, is valid for an indefinite period until/terminated by either country by giving a stipulated notice. Under the provisions of this agreement, a periodical Indo-Mongolian Cultural Exchanges programme is agreed upon. A programme for 1969-71 is at present under negotiation.

Plan to Remove Regional Imbalances

3366. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated some special plans to remove the regional imbalances in the country ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken to implement the assurances given to the people during the last six months ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). State Governments have been asked to pay special attention in their Plans to programme such as building of the infrastructure facilities and conserving and developing natural resources of backward areas to lessen disparities. Ten per cent of the divisible pool of Central assistance has been distributed only among such States as have their per capita income below the All-India average so as to augment their Plan outlays. The reports of the 2 Working Groups appointed by the Planning Commission to identify backward areas and to suggest means of increasing inflow of capital resources into them would be considered by the Committee of the National Development Council in due course.

Attention is also invited to pages 17-19 of the published document on "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74, (Draft)", a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House in April, 1969.

(c) Does not arise.

अणुशक्ति विभाग तथा योजना आयोग में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

3367. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या प्रधानमंत्री 14 मई, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9100 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अणुशक्ति विभाग तथा योजना आयोग से जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणुशक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना संलग्न ब्यौरे में दे दी गई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

ब्यौरा

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना नीचे दी जा रही है :—

(क) ।

(ख) श्री काली चरण, अपर डिविजन क्लर्क

2. योजना आयोग के बारे में सूचना 'कुछ नहीं' है ।

3. निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय सेवाओं का 1-10-62/1-11-62 से विकेन्द्रीकरण किया गया था ।

(1) **केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा**
  (1) अनुभाग अधिकारी वर्ग
  (2) सहायक वर्ग

(2) **केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा**
  (1) आशुलिपिक वर्ग प्रथम
  (2) आशुलिपिक वर्ग द्वितीय

(3) **केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लर्क सेवा**
  (1) वर्ग प्रथम (अपर डिविजन क्लर्क)
  (2) वर्ग द्वितीय (लोअर डिविजन क्लर्क)

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा के सैलेक्शन ग्रेड और वर्ग प्रथम का प्रशासन गृह मंत्रालय करता है। प्रधान मंत्री सचिवालय और मन्त्रिमण्डल सचिवालय (जिस में कि संख्यिकी विभाग भी शामिल है) एकीकृत संवर्ग के अंग हैं जो गृह मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है और उसके द्वारा नियन्त्रित किया जाता है, कुछ इक्का-दुक्का पद ऐसे हैं जो किसी नियमित रूप से बनाई गई सेवा से सम्बद्ध नहीं है। संवर्ग प्राधिकारी विकेन्द्रीकृत सेवाओं/वर्गों में भर्ती/पदोन्नति, पुष्टि आदि करता है।

सरकारी काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3368. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या प्रधान मन्त्री सरकारी काम में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में 12 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2719 के उत्तर के संबन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री, अणु शक्ति मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) आवश्यक सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये ब्यौरे में दे दी गई है [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L. T. 1662/169**]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति संत्रालय के कर्मचारी

3369. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या वैदेशिक-व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय के कुछ कर्मचारी इस देश विदेश दोनों में कार्य करते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय में भर्ती करते हुए विशेष अर्हताओं और कार्यकुशलता को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उनके मन्त्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के पदों के आरक्षण सम्बन्धी नियमों के अनुसार श्रेणी-वार तथा अनुभाग-वार इन जातियों के कितने कर्मचारियों को नियुक्त किया गया है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार के अधीन विभिन्न पदों पर भर्ती विभिन्न श्रेणी के पदों पर लागू होने वाले भर्ती के नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, प्रत्येक पद के लिये विहित योग्यता, अनुभव आदि दिये होते हैं।

(घ) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें विदेशी व्यापार तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय में काम करने वाले अनुसूचित जातियो और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है।

विवरण

	अनुसूचित जातियां	अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां
श्रेणी 1 अधिकारी (राजपत्रित)	4	—
श्रेणी 2 अधिकारी (राजपत्रित)	2	
श्रेणी 2 अधिकारी (अराजपत्रित)	10	...
श्रेणी 3 (अराजपत्रित)	35	4
श्रेणी 4 (अराजपत्रित)	69	19

Formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan

3370. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the preliminary work regarding the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been taken up by the Planning Commission :

(b) if so, when the broad outlines and objectives are likely to be defined ;

(c) if not, when the work is likely to begin ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Chapter two of Fourth Plan—Draft is devoted to a discussion of the longterm perspective of the economy, covering the period of the Fifth Five Year Plan and two years beyond, upto 1980-81. The implications of a rate of growth of the economy of six per cent per year or more has been presented in a quantitative form in terms of crucial magnitudes such as population growth, agricultural and industrial production, consumption and investment, public and private savings, imports, and exports ; and stress has been laid on timely and appropriate action in regard to manpower planning and education, natural resources and scientific research, in the context of the longterm requirements of the economy. Such work on a larger scale and in more intensive manner, studying alternatives, will continue. This macro phase of work is meant to focus attention on important issues and a quantitative presentation is useful, as many of the decisions to be taken are of a quantitative nature. In subsequent stages of plan formulation, the aim will be to define the objectives for the Fifth Plan period more concretely, and progressively evolve a Plan with greater details regarding not only individual sectors and different states, but also distinguishing individual projects. Such detailed work, and the wide-ranging discussions connected therewith, can be taken up formally only after the Fourth Five Year Plan has been under way for some time and some reasonable picture can be had of the tempo of development.

Faizabad Cantonment Board

3371. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cantonment Board of Faizabad has urged sanction of Rs, 10,000 for the electrification of Guptar Ghat where Lord Rama disappeared ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No sanction has been accorded so far.

Economic Imbalance in Rajasthan

3372. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even according to a recent classification made by the Planning Commission Rajasthan has been shown as a backward State ;

(b) whether in view of this any specific plans have been drawn up by the Planning Commission to set right the economic imbalance now prevailing in the State ; and

(c) if so, the different types of industries large scale and small scale proposed to be set up in the State with the Central assistance during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attention is invited to pages 69-70 of the published document on "Fourth Five Year Plan 1969-74—Draft" a copy of which was placed on the Table of the House in April, 1969.

(c) The Central assistance to the States during the Fourth Five Year Plan period will be through block loans and block grants.

Sale of Iron Ore to Japan

3373. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team headed by Chairman, Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation recently visited Japan to negotiate for a bulk contract for the sale of iron-ore to Japan ;

(b) the number of importers, with whom the delegation negotiated, the duration of their stay and how many places were visted and how much quantity of iron ore was finally negotiated and sold by India ;

(c) in case of a sale, the relative terms of sale, including the period of shipment, the quality and price and how these prices compare with the prices offered by Japan to other sellers, including Australia ; and

(d) the cost of iron ore on f.o.b. Indian port basis of which how much will be on account of transportation and port charges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The delegation visited Tokyo only and stayed there from 12-4-1969 to 2-5-1969. The delegation conducted negotiations with the Co-ordinators of the nine Steel Mills of Japan and concluded firm contracts for supply of 3.3 million tons of 65.63 grade Bailadila ore to be delivered during 1969-70 and 4 million tons of 62/60 grade Kriburu ore to be delivered during three years (1969-1971). The f.o.b. prices obtained are in line with the world market prices including Australia. The value of both these contracts works out to over Rs. 48 crores and payment will be made by the buyers in U.S. Dollers.

(d) It would not be in the commercial interests of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to disclose the details of the FOBT cost of ores.

Indo-Britain Industrial Collaboration

3374. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHARY
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, during his stay in London, he had discussions with the British Industrialists about prospects of increased flow of British Private capital to India ;

(b) whether the question of collaboration with British industrialists was also discussed ; and

(c) if so, the stand taken by Government and the response of the British industries in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply has not visited London since he assumed office.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Import of Cotton from U.S.A.

3375. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of cotton within the country ;

(b) whether agreements have recently been signed with the Government of U.S.A. for the import of American Cotton ; and

(c) if so, the extent to which the import of American cotton is likely to help to meet the internal demand and whether there will still be any shortfall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Agreements for import of PL-480 cotton during the year 1968-69 were signed on 25.4.1969, and 29.5.1969. A quantity of 2.5 lakh bales has been arranged for import under these agreements. This import alongwith the import from global areas is expected to met the shortfall.

Procedure for Investigating Allegations Against Central Ministers

3376. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure she has adopted to investigate any allegation against any member of the Council of Ministers ;

(b) whether there are investigations pending at present against any member of her Council of Ministers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) An appropriate procedure is adopted

by the Prime Minister depending on the facts and circumstances of each case.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.

3377. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purpose with which the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., was set up and the targets set for that have been achieved or not ;

(b) whether the standard of production is comparable to international specifications and whether its cost of production is more or less equal to foreign concerns ;

(c) the new items which are being manufactured since 1965 and which were earlier imported ; the production figures during the last year for each item ;

(d) whether any changes were made in the top executive positions of the Company during the last year and if so, what ; the names of the present Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary and since when they are holding these positions ; and

(e) the comparative figures of profit and loss, sales, targets and stocks etc., during the year 1968-69 as compared to earlier three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1663/69]

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.

3378. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purpose with which the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. was set up and the targets set for that have been achieved or not ;

(b) whether the standard of production is comparable to international specifications and whether its cost of production is more or less equal to foreign concerns ;

(c) the new items which are being manufactured since 1965 and which were earlier imported ; the production figures during the last year for each item ;

(d) whether any changes were made in the top executive positions of the Company during the last year and if so, what are the names of the present Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary and since when they are holding these positions ; and

(e) the comparative figures of profit and loss, sales, targets and stocks etc. during the year 1968-69 as compared to earlier three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited came into existence on the 1st October, 1964 by the amalgamation of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. and Aeronautics India Ltd. The object of the amalgamation was to make the best use of limited resources to manufacture aircraft and aero-engines in India, and the main task before the new Company was to set up new units at Nasik, Hyderabad and Koraput for the manufacture of MIG aircraft. Although there have been delays in the commissioning of certain shops at these new units, it has been possible to keep up broadly the schedule of production of aircraft as finally drawn up. For more efficient utilisation of the resources, however, it has been found necessary to make certain changes in the organizational structure of the Company based on the iterim Recommendations of the Aeronautics Committee.

(b) The standard of production at HAL is comparable to that in any other country. The cost of production in HAL depends upon several factors, and the numbers required is one of the important factors. While in certain cases, the cost is comparable to that of imported air-craft, in others it is higher.

(c) Since 1965, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited have taken up the assembly/manufacture of the following items :—

1. MIG aircraft, its engine and associated electronic equipment.
2. HJT-16 (Basic Jet Trainer).
3. Alouette III helicopter and its engine.

It will not be in the public interest to disclose production figures for each aircraft.

(d) The higher management of the Company has been re-organized and the following new posts created :—

(i) A post of full-time Chairman in lieu of the post of a Managing Director for the Company as a whole.

(ii) Two posts of Managing Directors, one for the Bangalore Division and one for MIG Complex. The post of General Manager, Bangalore Division is to be abolished on the appointment of a Managing Director.

The information regarding the incumbents of the posts of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary is furnished below :—

(i) Present Chairman is Air Chief Marshal P.C. Lal. He was appointed as full-time Chairman with effect from 21.1.1969. Since 23.4.69 he continues to hold the post of Chairman, HAL on a part-time basis.

(ii) Air Vice Marshal A. S. Rikhy was appointed as Managing Director (MIG Complex) with effect from 22.1.1969. Appointment to the post of Managing Director, Bangalore Division has not yet been made.

(iii) Shri N. Parasuraman was appointed as Secretary, HAL with effect from 17.4.1968.

(e) Information is furnished below :—

Year	Value of production		Values of sales	Stock in Trade	Profit
	Target	Actual			
			(Rupees in lakhs)		
1965-66	1880.00	1772.86	1646.33	366.05	121.98
1966-67	2582.82*	3492.38	2928.76	543.93	129.24
1967-68	2900.91*	4644.85	4137.54	719.37	129.98
1968-69@	6142.51	5374 22	5237.83	801.99	222.34

*The targets do not include figures in respect of MIG Divisions

@Figures for 1968-69 are provisional.

Development of Electronics Industry

3379. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhabha Commission submitted an extensive report on the development of the Electronics Industry ;

(b) if so, the suggestions which Government have accepted and adopted and which have been rejected ;

(c) the steps being taken to develop rapidly the Electronics Industry in the country ; and

(d) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Bhabha Committee on the development of Electronics in the country. A high level Committee has been set up to advise in the implementation of these recommendations. Some of the important steps being taken for the development of Electronics are as under :—

(i) Increased capacity is being set up for purchase of electronic components. This matter is constantly under review and advance action is being taken to set up adequate capacity to meet the increasing requirements. Steps are also being taken to establish production of high quality professional grade components.

(ii) Adequate capacity is being created for the manufacture of radio receivers, TV receivers and other electronic items of entertainment equipment.

(iii) Increased capacity is being set up for the manufacture of tests instruments and computers.

(iv) A number of projects for research and development of equipments, components and materials required

for the electronic industry have been sanctioned.

(v) Manufacturing units are being encouraged to create research and development facilities in their production units. Their applications for import of essential testing equipments for research and developments are being favourably considered.

(vi) Additional capacity is being set up for the production of Microwave, Radar and other Systems required for Communications and Defence.

(vii) Incentives are being given to the manufacturers, to promote exports of electronic items.

2. As a result of the steps taken by the Government, the production of Electronic Equipment has increased from Rs. 26.5 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 85 crores during 1968-69 and of electronic components from Rs. 6.5 crores per year to Rs. 21 crores per year over the same period. The exports have also increased considerably.

Prices of Tea

3380. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a blending factory for tea in London ; and

(b) whether any measures are contemplated by Government to ensure that the wide margin between the prices realised by the tea growers here and the prices paid by the ultimate consumers in the U.K., U.S.A. and other countries is substantially reduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question of obtaining better tea prices in the foreign markets which has been showing a downward trend since 1968 is being discussed internationally with producing and consuming countries. Government have also been discussing with Ceylon bilateral steps which may jointly be taken to obtain better prices for our teas. Measures contemplated are establishment of a joint consortium to increase overall exports of Indian and Ceylon teas, to develop new markets and to establish units for their blending and packaging tea, joint promotion for India and Ceylon teas and to promote research on product development in tea.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा दूसरे देशों से गोला बारूद के लिये मांग

3381. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 मई, 1969 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान की वर्तमान सरकार ने विदेशों में अपने राजदूतों को आदेश दिये हैं कि वे पहले किये गये करारों पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही करें और उन सरकारों से अधिकतम हथियार तथा गोला बारूद प्राप्त करें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों में अपने राजदूतों को भी ऐसे ही आदेश जारी करने का है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां । परन्तु इसकी पुष्टि करने के लिए हमारे पास कोई प्रमाण नहीं है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Harijans and Muslims as Ambassadors

3382. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Ambassadors and High Commissioners appointed by Government during the last three years ; and

(b) the percentage of Harijans and Muslims with their names and places where they were appointed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The number of Heads of Missions at

present in position and appointed to their present posts during the period 1966—69 is 68.

(b) The percentage of Muslims and members of the Scheduled Castes is 13. Other details are given below :

1. Shri M. A. Husain, Ambassador, Berne.
2. Shri Mohd. Yunus, Ambassador, Algiers.
3. Shri M. A. Rahman, Ambassador, Tehran.
4. Shri Mahboob Ahmad, Ambassador, Baghdad.
5. Shri V. A. Kidwai, Ambassador, Damascus.
6. Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Ambassador, Washington.
7. Shhi T. T. P. Abdullah, Ambassador, Jeddah.
8. Shri L. N. Ray, High Commissioner, Trinidad.
9. SHRI P. S. Naskar, High Commissioner, Wellington.

भारत द्वारा प्रथम उपग्रह का छोड़ा जाना

3383. **श्री मीठालाल मीना :**
श्री बे० कृ० दासचौधरी :

क्या **प्रधान मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अणु शक्ति आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने कहा है कि भारत तीन वर्ष के अन्दर प्रथम उपग्रह छोड़ने की स्थिति में होगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के लिये कितने देशों से तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक सहयोग मांगा जायेगा ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हां। आशा की जाती है कि भारत तीन से चार वर्ष की अवधि में पहला कृत्रिम उपग्रह छोड़ने की कोशिश करेगा।

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इस कार्य से सम्बद्ध अन्तरिक्ष तकनीक के विभिन्न पहलुओं का विकास करना पड़ेगा। उत्तरोत्तर अधिक परिष्कृत राकेटों जिनका विकास किया जा रहा है, कि श्रीहरिकोट के नये क्षेत्र से जांच-पड़ताल की जायेगी।

(ग) किसी भी देश से इस प्रकार का सहयोग नहीं मांगा गया है।

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

3384. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the substantial expansion of Port facilities at Dampier by Australia, India, is likely to suffer a set back in iron ore exports to Japan ;

(b) if so, the extent to which the export of iron ore to Japan is likely to suffer as a result thereof ;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to speed up the port developments in the country to retain the Japanese market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). While it is a fact that port facilities at Dampier (Australia) have been substantially improved, with the various port development schemes currently in hand/proposed, we should be able to prevent any set back in our export. The Government have set for the organisations concerned, the target of achieving export of 31 million tonnes per annum by the end of the Fourth Plan period. Integrated projects have been embarke upon which include improvement of mines, road and rail transport and provision of fully mechanised deep draft ports capable of handling large sized ore-carriers. The completion of these projects should considerably reduce the cost of Indian iron ore, thus making it more competitive in Japan and other international markets.

Goodwill Mission to Mecca

3385. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered

the desirability of sending a goodwill mission to Mecca to create goodwill and project the country's foreign policies among the Hajis who visit the places every year in large numbers ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have for the last several years been sending delegations of prominent Indian muslims to Saudi Arabia during the Haj session. The decision to send a Haj Delegation to Saudi Arabia for the Haj 1970 has not so far been taken.

Rejected Vehicles Lying in Central Vehicle Depot at Panagar (West Bengal)

3386. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the several thousands of rejected army vehicles are lying in the Central Vehicle Depot at Panagar (West Bengal) for a period ranging between 3 to 15 years completely exposed to climatic corrosion ;

(b) if so, the number of such vehicles and their types and their purchase and disposal values ;

(c) whether delay in disposing of these vehicles either through sale or auctioning amounts to huge national wastage ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to see that the unused or damaged army vehicles are disposed of before they are further damaged due to climatic corrosion ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). There are approximately 2,837 surplus/unwanted vehicles lying in the Central Vehicle Depot Panagar, Some of these are lying in the Depot for periods ranging from 3 years to 15 years. The vehicles are stored under covered accommodation to the extent possible, while those kept in the open are covered with tarpaulins. As a number of these vehicles were received in the country during World War II as a part of Lease and Lend agreement. The price thereof cannot be indicated. A large number of these vehicles have already been declared to the DGS&D for disposal and will be shortly disposed of. It is not possible to indicate the disposal value until the vehicles are actually disposed of. All possible steps are being taken to ensure that surplus/ unwanted stores are disposed of without delay.

'कोसा' कपड़े का निर्यात

3387. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :**

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश से 'कोसा' कपड़े का निर्यात 1968-69 में बन्द गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके निर्यात में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या अग्रेतर कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि मध्य प्रदेश, जो कोसा रेशम के विषय में देश भर के कुल उत्पादन के 45 प्रतिशत का उत्पादन करता है, के सम्बन्ध में निर्यात के अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है, फिर भी मध्य प्रदेश से वर्ष 1968-69 में अनुमानत: 4.5 लाख वर्ग मीटर का निर्यात हुआ था जब कि वर्ष 1967-68 में इसका निर्यात अनुमानत: 2.25 लाख वर्ग मीटर था ।

(ग) कोसा वस्त्र के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए किये गये उपायों में से कतिपय उपाय निम्नलिखित है :-

(1) बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा राज्यों में टसर कच्चे रेशम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सघन प्रयत्न ।

(2) केबल प्रसर रेशम के उत्पादन से सबंधित गवेषणा कार्य करने के लिए रांची में गवेषणा केन्द्र की स्थापना ।

(3) टसर के कार्यों के मूल उत्पादकों को

उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड ने दिसम्बर, 1966 तथा जून, 1969 के बीच एक मूल्य समर्थन योजना चलाई थी।

(4) उत्तर प्रदेश में हिमालय के निचले क्षेत्रों, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर और प० बंगाल में टसर के कार्यों का उत्पादन शुरू करने के लिए व्यापक योजना।

(5) भारतीय टसर रेशम के वस्त्रों के लिये विद्यमान मांग का मौके पर अध्ययन करने और निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए भावी संभाव्यताओं का आकलन करने के लिए तीन सदस्यों को एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने जनवरी, 1968 में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका, पश्चिम यूरोपीय देशों, जापान तथा हांगकांग का दौरा किया था।

(6) निर्यातित उत्पादों की उत्कृष्टता को बनाये रखना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए टसर रेशम के वस्त्रों के निर्यात से पूर्व उनका अनिवार्य निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

शक्तिचालित करघा उद्योग को वित्तीय सहायता

3388. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शक्ति चालित करघा उद्योग को वित्तीय सहयता देने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को कितनी धनराशि देने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) सहकारी क्षेत्र में शक्तिचालित करघे लगाने की योजना उस योजनाओं में से एक है जो केन्द्रीय सहायता की पात्र हैं।

(ख) किसी विशिष्ट योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता के ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े नहीं बताये जा सकते क्यों कि राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् के निर्णय के अनुसार वर्ष 1969-70 के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में होगी और उसका किसी एक प्रायोजना अथवा योजना से सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में रोडेशिया के प्रश्न को उठाना

3389. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री रवि राय :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि को रोडेशिया के प्रश्न को संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाने के बारे में अनुदेश दे दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) दक्षिण रोडेशिया का प्रश्न पहले ही से महासभा और सुरक्षा परिषद् की कार्यसूची में है।

(ख) सुरक्षा परिषद् ने दक्षिण रोडेशिया के विरुद्ध प्रादेशात्मक प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिए हैं, जिनमें व्यापार, आप्रवास, वित्त और परिवहन के क्षेत्र शामिल हैं और वह इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है। आशा की जाती है कि महासभा के दूसरे अधिवेशन में, स्थिति की पुनरीक्षा की जाएगी और तब आगे सिफारिशें की जाएंगी।

Iron ore Industry of Orissa

3390. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation recently

concluded a deal with Japan for the export of Iron ore from India ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Orissa has been omitted from the export schedule ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) what is its likely effect on the ore industry in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir. A contract for 3.3 million tons of Bailadila ore to be supplied during 1969-70 and 4 million tons of Kiriburu ore to be supplied during three years (1969-1971) have been concluded by the MMTC delegation which visited Tokyo in April/May, 1969.

(b) to (d). Besides iron ore from other mines, the MMTC has made a long term offer for sale of Daiteri ore to the Japanese Steel Mills. They have, however, not been favourably inclined towards the Daiteri ore on technical grounds. The MMTC is pursuing the matter with the Japanese Steel Mills.

In addition to Japan, the Corporation has been making offers to sells Daiteri ore to other countries in Eastern Europe. The MMTC delegation which has just returned from Rumania has concluded a long term contract for supply of 23.4 million tons of iron ore over a period of 11 years (1970-1981). About 9 million tons out of this is firm and the balance quantity is at buyer's option. Almost 70% of the total quantity would be medium grade ore, bulk of which would be ore from Daiteri mines.

Indian Trade Mission in East Germany

3391. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to open the Indian Trade Mission in East Germany has not so far been implemented ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in opening the Mission.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Various administrative details connected with the opening of a Trade Office in East Germany are presently engaging the attention of the Government.

Self-Sufficiency in Defence Production

3392. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the item or items of defence production in which India has already achieved self-sufficiency or near self-sufficiency ;

(b) the item or items in which she is still fully or substantially dependent upon foreign countries ; and

(c) the nature of self-sufficiency and the nature of dependence in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) The country is self-sufficient or nearly self sufficient in respect of small arms and ammunition, light artillery and ammunition, engineer stores like trailers, generating sets, compressors and their prime-movers, ship repair, clothing including snow clothing, certain types of parachutes and special foods required for the Defence Forces. Production has reached a satisfactory level in respect of medium tanks and communication equipment of various types. Capacity is being progressively established for other weapons and ammunition, vehicles, crawler tractors and heavy earth moving equipment, sophisticated electronics equipment, different types of aircraft, frigates, mine-sweepers, seaward defence boats, dredgers, tugs etc.

(b) and (c). Dependence on foreign sources for Defence requirements is being steadily reduced. Some imports are, however, unavoidable. It would not be in public interest to give details.

Space Hazards

3393. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news published by *Patriot* in its issue of the 29th May, 1969 under the caption "Space men may bring deadly disease" ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our scientists are following with interest the results of quarantine tests being carried out on the crew of Apollo 11 after their return to earth.

Trade with African Countries

3394. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the value of our exports and imports to each African country during the last three years ;

(b) the reasons for which our imports from these countries are lagging behind ; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to improve the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) A statement showing the country-wise value of imports from and exports to African countries during the last three financial years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No, LT-1664/69.]

(b) It will be evident from the statement that our imports are not lagging behind. The imports during 1968-69 were in excess both of exports during 1968-69 and of imports during the two preceding years.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Loans and Grants for Development of Powerloom Cooperatives in West Bengal

3395. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state ;

(a) the total amount advanced by the Centre as loans and grants to West Bengal for the development of powerloom cooperatives during the Second and the Third Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether any irregularities in the utilisation of this assistance have come to the notice of Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Rs, 48,02,900/-.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Requirements of power for Defence Services in Delhi Cantonment

3396. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the full requirements of power of the Defence Services in Delhi Cantonment have been met ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the supply of electricity in Delhi is quite easy ;

(c) if so, whether power conpections to civilian consumers are being sanctioned ; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the time by which power connections will be made available to civilians ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Power requirement of the MES in Delhi Cantonment is at present met in full by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

(c). No, Sir. The applications from the residents of Gopinath and Sadar Bazar areas received since June 1967 are pending as transformers to serve these areas and the connected distribution system are still to be installed.

(d) It is expected that electric connections to the civilian consumers in respect of applications so far received will be completed by the end of March 1970.

Conditions of Agriculture and Agriculturists in Kosi Area

3397. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has conducted a study in the Kosi Project area in Bihar with regard to

the conditions of agriculture and agriculturists ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Planning Commission themselves did not undertake such a study. However, at their instance, a study was conducted by the Government of Bihar in the Kosi project area.

(b) and (c). The study covered selected farm families in Purnea and Saharsa districts of Bihar. The objective of the study was to identify the problems of small farmers. The findings of this study along with the findings of similar studies carried out in other parts of the country were taken into account in the formulation of the Fourth-Five-Year Plan in which considerable stress has been laid on the development of the economy of small farmers.

India's Jute Bag Manufacturing Project in Uganda

3398. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Industrialist's proposal to establish a jute bag manufacturing project has been approved by the Uganda Government ;

(b) if so, the name of the industrialist ;

(c) whether Government have permitted the industrialist to establish a plant in partnership with the Uganda Development Corporation ; and

(d) the names of those industralists who have established plants in partnership in other countries and the names of these countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Requisite information is appended below :—

S. No.	Name of Indian Industrialist	Country of Investment
1.	M/s. Birla Brothers (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Ethiopia, Nigeria, U.K.
2.	M/s. Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay.	Ethiopia
3.	M/s. Duncan Brothers & Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Ethiopia
4.	Shri R.M. Goculdas, Bombay.	Kenya
5.	M/s. K.T. Dongre & Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.	Kenya
6.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Kenya
7.	M/s. H.L. Malhotra & Sons (P) Ltd, Calcutta.	Kenya
8.	M/s. Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Bombay.	Libya
9.	M/s. Jay Engg. Works. Calcutta.	Ceylon
10.	M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd., Bombay.	Malaysia
11.	M/s. Anil Hardboards Ltd., Bombay.	Canada
12.	M/s. Indian Cork Mill, Bombay.	Kenya

Order placed with a British firm by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., for Supply of Planes

3399. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a leading firm of British Aircraft manufacturers has been asked by the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., to supply planes to India ;

(b) if so, the names of the British firm and the types and total number of the planes ordered for ;

(c) the approximate cost of each plane ; and

(d) when these are likely to be delivered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

छावनी बोर्डों में मकानों में अतिरिक्त परिवर्तन करने के लिए अतिरिक्त राशियों का भुगतान

3400. **श्री शशि भूषण :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार छावनी बोर्ड के निवासियों में जो वहां पर काफी वर्षों से रह रहे हैं नए आदेशों के फलस्वरूप उत्पन्न असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिए कार्यवाही कर रही है जिनके अनुसार उन्हें अपनी दुकानों तथा मकानों में हेरफेर करने के लिए नये पट्टे प्राप्त करने होंगे और उसके लिए अतिरिक्त शुल्क देना होगा ;

(ख) छावनी में सम्पतियों की पट्टे की अवधियों को नियत करने के बारे में पुराने नियम क्या हैं और उनमें स्थिता लाने के लिए सरकार क्या नई कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ग) नए और पुराने नियमों के अन्तर के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस मामले में कोई नए नियम या आदेश जारी नहीं किए गए, इसलिए असन्तोष का कोई कारण नहीं । यदि इशारा पुरानी शर्तों के स्थानों पर निर्माण के नियमितीकरण के सम्बन्ध में 23 मार्च, 1969 के पत्र की ओर है, तो वह विभिन्न पूर्वले पत्रों को केवल समेकित करता है । चालू पट्टे के बदले किसी पट्टेधारी को नया पट्टा लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं । परन्तु सरकारी भूमि के लिए लाईसेन्स-धारियों को अतिरिक्त निर्माणों से पहले पट्टे लेना पड़ता है । लाइसेन्स प्रायः 1836 के सी० जी० ओ० 179 में दी गई शर्तों पर धारण किए जाते हैं, जो आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2328 के संदर्भ में 27 नवम्बर, 1968 को सभा के पटल पर रखा गया था, जब कि मानक किस्म के पट्टे की शर्तें छावनी भूमि प्रशासन नियमों के शदूल 7 में दी गई हैं । 23 मार्च, 1968 के पत्र की कार्यान्विति छावनियों के व्यवस्थित ढंग के विकास में सहायता देगी, और समेकित-छावनी निधि के लिए उचित आय भी सुनिश्चित करेगी ।

पंजाब रेजीमेंट

3401. **श्री शशि भूषण :** क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब रेजीमेंट में विभिन्न जातियों के सैनिकों का वर्तमान अनुपात कितना है ; और

(ख) क्या हरिजन पंजाब रेजीमेंट में प्रवेश पा सकते है ?

प्रति रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) पंजाब रेजीमेंट में मुख्यतया सिख और डोगरा हैं ।

(ख) यद्यपि अन्य यूनिटों में हरिजन भर्ती हो सकते हैं और वास्तव में कुछ यूनिटों में तो वे काफी अनुपात में हैं, फिर भी उनकी भर्ती पंजाब रेजीमेंट में अन्य वर्ग के लोगों के लिए निर्धारित सीमित संख्या के अंतर्गत ही होती है । इस संबंध में माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान लोक सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6319 का 28 अगस्त 1968 को दिए गए उत्तर की ओर आकृष्ट किया जाता है जिसमें कि भारतीय सेना की यूनिटों में जाति और प्रादेशिक मतभेद हटाने की सरकारी नीति का उल्लेख है ।

पाकिस्तानी नौसेना के लिये रूसी सहायता

3402. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री बुगल मंडल :
श्री सीताराम केसरी :
श्री अथाकर सूपकार ।

श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

श्री स० कु० बिड़ला :

क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन समाचारों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि रूस पाकिस्तान को अन्य सैनिक समान सप्लाई करने के अतिरिक्त नौसेना के विस्तार में उसकी सहायता कर रहा है और पाकिस्तान में एक नौसैनिक के अड्डा स्थापित करने का इच्छुक है ;

(ख) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) उसने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). सोवियत सरकार ने इन खबरों का खंडन किया है।

Joint Commission of India and Afghanistan Cooperation in Agricultural Field

3403. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, during the recent visit of the Prime Minister of Afghanistan, talks for increasing contacts between India and Afghanistan in the agricultural field were held and a decision to set up a Joint Commission to ensure better cooperation in this sphere was taken ;

(b) if so, the steps to be taken in the light of the said talks ; and

(c) the composition and functions of the Joint Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). Yes, Sir. It was agreed to set up a Joint Commission which would, inter alia, consider proposals for mutual cooperation in the agricultural field.

(b) In order to study prospect of such mutual cooperation a delegation of 4 members from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture visited Afghanistan in July 1969.

(c) The Joint Commission, on either side will be headed by a Minister who will be assisted by such officials as may be required from time to time. The functions of the Joint Commission will be to develop and coordinate economic, trade and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Closure of a factory of Indian Rare Earths Ltd., in Kanyakumari

3404. SHRI E.K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the closure of a factory and mass retrenchment of workers in the factory of the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. in Kanyakumari ;

(b) whether it is fact that even though Government have good markets for its products, the management is wantonly doing these retrenchment ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to reopen the factory ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (c). On the completion of their new plant at Manavalakurichi, Indian Rare Earths Limited closed down, earlier this year, the old plant taken over from the erstwhile Travancore Minerals Limited. The old plant was uneconomical to operate. All required employees were transferred to the new plant and the surplus workers numbering 401 were retrenched with effect from 31st May, 1969 on a "last come first go" basis after complying with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

A writ petition against the closure and retrenchment field in the Madras High Court by the Indian Rare Earths Employees Union is presently *sub-judice*.

Coir Development Scheme in Kerala

3405. SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Kerala Industrial Minister has sent a note to the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission giving the financial requirements for implementing the Coir Development Scheme in Kerala for the first year ;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (c). The Minister for Industries, Kerala, had sent a note to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, on the 14th March, 1969, indicating the financial requirements for implementing the coir development scheme in Kerala for the first year at Rs. 125 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 55 lakhs was already available in the State Plan and he required an additional amount of Rs. 70 lakh. Subsequently, he wrote to the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply on the 12th June, 1969, indicating a revised provision of Rs 46.88 lakh which included a loan of Rs. 34,80 lakh as working capital to cooperative societies. This proposal was examined in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Kerala State Government was informed that although the bulk of the requirements of the cooperative societies for working capital should normally be obtained from financial institutions, there was no objection to the schemes being implemented provided that their cost was adjusted within the approved outlay of Rs. 139 lakh for village and small industries for Kerala State for 1969-70.

Security by Asian Nations

3406. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SITARAM KESHRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI VASUDEVEN NAIR :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported suggestion of Soviet Communist Party Chief, Mr. Brezhnev, regarding the Asian securicty by the Asian nations ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government welcome proposals for regional economic cooperation which will promote stability, prosperity and security in the region, but oppose establishment of military groupings.

Foreign Exchange Earned by Indian Rare Earths Ltd. Kanyakumari

3407. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is, a fact that Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Kanyakumari is earning foreign exchange by exporting monazite ; and

(b) if so the amount earned during the last 3 years ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Economic Cooperations between India, Pakistan and Afghanistan

3408. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHKI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI M. S. OBEROI :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported talks of the Soviet Prime Minister during his visit to Kabul with Afghanistan Government relating to cooperation among India, Pakistan and Afghanistan for economic development ;

(b) if so, the Government's information regarding the outcome of the proposal ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is still under consideration.

(c) The Government of India have welcomed the proposal.

Introduction of Bonus Voucher Scheme by Pakistan

3409. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHBI Y. A. PRASAD :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lodged a protest to the International Monetary Fund against Pakistan's scheme of bonus vouchers to step up its export of jute manufactures ; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the International Monetary Fund towards the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (b). While no formal protest has been lodged with the International Monetary Fund against Pakistan's Scheme of Export Bonus Vouchers for its exports of jute manufactures, Government have expressed their concern about the scheme to the International Monetery Fund time and again in course of annual consultations under Article XIV. The International Monetary Fund has taken note of this. However, its reaction is not available.

Cloth Prices

3410. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton textile industry has demanded an upward revision of Cloth Prices ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction therto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

चीन के राष्ट्रिकों तथा सैनिकों द्वारा भारतीय सीमाओं का उल्लंघन

3411. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से लेकर आज तक चीन के सिपाहियों तथा नागरिकों ने भारतीय सीमाओं का कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया ;

(ख) भविष्य में सीमा के उल्लंघन की इन

घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में इस सम्बन्ध में कितने असैनिक तथा सैनिक कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस अवधि के दौरान चीनी सेविवर्ग ने भारतीय-सिक्किम सीमा पर 43 बार उल्लंघन किया। चीनी सरकार को विरोध पत्र भेजे गये थे। सीमा पर हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं सावधान हैं।

(ग) एक भी नहीं।

आयुध कारखानों में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या

3412. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में आयुध कारखानों में असैनिक तथा सैनिक कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की वर्तमान संख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) उन अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको उनके अनुचित कार्यकलापों के कारण पिछले दो वर्षों में नौकरी से अलग कर दिया गया था ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) हैवी विहीकल फैक्टरी आवड़ी समेत आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों में असैनिक तथा सैनिक अफसरों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

वर्ग	असैनिक	सैनिक
अफसर	794	51
अन्य कर्मचारी	114260	2170

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क तथा अपर डिविजन क्लर्क

3413. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में इस समय कुल कितने अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क तथा लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी गत पांच वर्षों से एक ही पद पर काम कर रहे हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क)

उच्चत्तर श्रेणी क्लर्क	66
निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्क ,	215
(ख) उच्चत्तर श्रेणी क्लर्क	39
निम्न श्रेणी क्लर्क	133

Scheme for distribution of Quotas for export of Cotton Textiles to U.K.

3414. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council has recently announced a scheme for distribution of quotas for exports of cotton textiles to the U.K. for June-November, 1969 shipment period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which the exports are likely to be increased by this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features are :—

(i) 80% of half the aanual quota levels would be distributed to the shippers on the basis of presentation of firm contracts with their overseas buyers supported by corresponding contracts for supply of the goods with the mills ;

(ii) 10% of half the annual quota levels shall be distributed to those shippers who ship to specified West European markets including Scandinavia in the ratio of 1:3.

Such allotments for export to the U.K. will be made only after the shipments have been effected to specified West European markets and Scandinavia and the shippers will be entitled to 1 square yard of quota for UK for every 3 square yards exported by them to specified West European markets and Scandinavia.

(iii) 5% of half the annual quota levels shall be distributed on pre-rata basis among those mills whose total global exports exceeded 15% of their production during the Calendar year 1967 ;

(iv) 5% of half the annual quota levels shall be distributed to established exporters and new comers on the basis of high price realisation.

(c) The scheme is so devised as to serve the longterm interest of cotton textiles export trade with the UK and the immediate objective of fulfilling the export quota for that country. Fulfilment of the quota, however, largely depends upon the market conditions in the UK and competition from other exporting countries.

Kashmir Issue in U.N.O.

3415. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNRL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's permanent representative in U.N. handed over a letter to the President of the U.N. Security Council on the issue of Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, the contents of the letter and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the letter is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1665/69]

Meeting of Minister of External Affairs with the Chinese Diplomat in Nepal

3416. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that he met the Charge-d' Affaires of China posted at Kathmandu during his visit to Nepal in the month of June ; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion, if any, held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : (a) The Minister of External Affairs met the Chinese Charge d' Affaires in Nepal during one of the social functions arranged at the Embassy in connection with the visit of the Minister to Nepal.

(b) No discussions were held.

Cost of Export Items

3417. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the measures that are contemplated by Government to bring down the costs of exports ?

(b) whether there is any machinery to ensure that industry would contribute to cost control ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). Government in close cooperation with industry is making continuing efforts to bring down the cost of exports. A statement showing some of the main measures taken by Government from time to time to bring down the cost of exports is attached.

Statement

Government have been taking various measures from time to time to bring down the cost of our exports and make our goods competitive in the international market. Some of the steps taken which contribute to bring down the cost of exports are enumerated below :—

(1) Exporters can obtain imported raw

materials required for export production under the policy of import replenishment for registered exporters.

(2) Important indigenous raw materials like iron and steel for engineering industry and some raw materials for the plastics industry are made available for export production prices.

(3) Credit, both preshipment and post-shipment, is made available to exporters at the concessional rate of 6%.

(4) Export duties have been reduced in the case of products such as jute manufactures, coir products, tanned leather of bovine animals (excluding calf skins), tea and Mica.

(5) Drawback of customs and central excise duties is allowed on exports of various products.

(6) Concessional railway freight is allowed on the movement of a large number of export products from centres of production to the ports of exports.

(7) For items like iron ore, manganese ore, mica and Coal an integrated project for mechanisation of mines, development of road/rail transport, mechnical handling of ores at port has been taken up.

(8) In regard to the Silk and Synthetic products, schemes are under way for substantial increase in the production of raw materials so as to bring down the cost of the end products.

(9) Various steps are being taken to modernise textile mills so as to bring the cost of production through sophisticated machinery.

Import of Chemicals

3418. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent for importing chemicals during the last 3 years ; and

(b) the price received against these imports during the above period and the over head charges during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The total amount spent for importing chemicals during the last 3 years is as under :—

Year	Value in Rupees Lakhs.
1966-67	5405
1967-68	7737
1968-69	8269

(b) Government have no information since these are private transactions.

ट्यूनिशीया के सहयोग से संयुक्त उपक्रम

3420. श्री बाल्मीकि चौधरी :
श्री एन० शिवप्पा :
श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :
श्री य० प्र० प्रसाद :
श्री स० कुन्दू :
श्री जि० सी० विश्वास :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा :

क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ट्यूनिशिया के विदेश मन्त्री हाल में भारत आये थे तथा उन्होंने दोनों देशों के व्यापार के विस्तार तथा संयुक्त उपक्रमों की स्थापना की सम्भावना के बारे में सरकार से बातचीत की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बातचीत के परिणामस्वरूप संयुक्त रूप से कौन-कौन से उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है तथा व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) तथा (ख). जी, हां । ट्यूनिशिया तथा भारत के बीच व्यापार के और विस्तार पर जो बातचीत हुई वे काफी विशिष्ट तथा सफल थी और परिणामतः भारत ट्यूनिशिया को वहां से राक फास्फेट के

आयात के बदले अतिरिक्त इंजीनियरी माल तथा अपरम्परागत मदों के निर्यात के लिए सहमत हो गया। किन्तु संयुक्त रूप से उद्योग स्थापित करने की सम्भावना पर विस्तृत बातचीत करना बाकी है जो आवश्यक प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन पूरा हो जाने के पश्चात् होनी है।

Training of Indian Atomic Scientists by France

3421. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Atomic Scientists are to be trained by France ;

(b) if so, the number of such Scientists who are to be trained ; and

(c) the Reactor at which they will be posted ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c). Scientists from the Department of Atomic Energy receive training in France through arrangements entered into in connection with specific projects and fellowships. The number of scientists and the stations they will be posted to will depend on the availability of fellowships and other arrangements.

Manufacture of T.V. Bulbs with Foreign Collaboration

3422. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of a joint venture by India, U.A.R. and Yugoslavia for the manufacture of T.V. bulbs ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Production of T.V. Glass Bulbs is one of the 10 Projects, under Tripartite Industrial Cooperation, accepted by the Governments of the three countries.

Export of Herbs and Medicinal Plants

3423. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for Indian herbs and medicinal plants is increasing year after year ;

(b) if so, the export of herbs medicinal plants in terms of weights and earnings therefrom during the last three years ; and

(c) the steps proposed for further increase in their exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Exports figures for the last three years are given below :—

Qty. in tonnes : Val. in Rs. '000' Post-Dev. basis

1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
11,421	42,728	9,536	30,974	13,196	37,654

(c) No specific steps are under the consideration of the Government.

Civilian Employees in Armed Forces Headquarters

3424. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV Civilian employees on strength as on the 30th June, 1969 in the Armed Forces Headquarters ;

(b) the number of those Class I, II, III and IV employees who are still temporary ;

(c) the vacancies existing in each Class an on the 30th June, 1969 ;

(d) whether Staff inspection Units' reports in regard to reduction/increase of strength in various Branches have not been implemented so far ;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ; the total number of employees, class-wise suggested for reduction/increase in the strength ; and

(f) the number of posts class-wise reduced/increased as a result thereof

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a), (b), (c) and (f). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1666/69]

(d) and (e). The Staff Inspection Unit's recommendations have been implemented in all cases but one. In the one case, where some reduction had been recommended, because of the increased work as a result of augmentation in the strength of Army Headquarters due to the Emergency, the recommendations could not be implemented and the reasons therefor were communicated to the SIU.

Private Buildings taken on Rent by Defence Ministry

3425. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private buildings which are held on rent by the Ministry/attached offices/subordinate offices and the total annual rental being paid for them ;

(b) the details of the private buildings taken on rent which are located in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras and their annual rental ; and

(c) the action taken so far in each case in respect of vacation of these buildings to house the offices in Government premises ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) 241 premises are either on hire or requisition for accommodating defence offices. The annual rental paid is approximately Rs. 21,43,344.63 per annum.

(b) A statement showing details of 17 premises on rent in the four cities and the annual rent of each of them is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1667/69]

(c) The requisitioned accommodation is proposed to be gradually released or acquired. The hired offices accommodation will, however normally be continued on hire till the same is no longer needed due to construction of Government accommodation or otherwise.

Ordnance Factory at Chanda

3426. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ordinance Factory at Chanda suffered serious set-back for setting up, due to indo-Pakistan conflict in 1965 ; and

(b) if so, whether the desired installed capacity and quality is being obtained and the period by which it would commence installed production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There has been some set back in the setting up of this factory, as a result of the suspension of military assistance by the Government of U.K. in September, 1965, consequent upon Indo-Pakistan conflict. It was however decided to acquire the required plant and machinery by purchase. The Factory is now planned to be commissioned in phases, by the middle of 1970. Some production has already commenced.

सेन्ट्रल आर्डिनेन्स डिपो के कर्मचारियों को बाल शिक्षा भत्ते की अदायगी

3427. **श्री अचल सिंह** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान सेन्ट्रल आर्डनेंस डिपो आदि के कर्मचारियों को बाल शिक्षा भत्ते के रूप में कुल कितनी धनराशि अदा की गई ;

(ख) उसका विभाग-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान उक्त विभागों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या में हुई कमी तथा वृद्धि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसके प्राप्त होने पर उसे सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

वाणिज्यिक तथा गैर वाणिज्यिक प्रतिरक्षा विभागों के लिए चिकित्सालय खोलना

3428. **श्री अचल सिंह** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० ओ० सी० (सेन्ट्रल आर्डनेंस डिपो), 509 कमांड वर्कशाप वाणिज्यिक और गैर वाणिज्यिक प्रतिरक्षा विभागों के कर्मचारियों के इलाज के लिए कोई चिकित्सालय खोला गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारियों ने दवाओं के खर्च के लिए कितनी धन राशि की वापस अदायगी का दावा किया ; और

(ग) दवाओं के खर्च की अदायगी के रूप में अपने वेतन और भत्तों के दस प्रतिशत से अधिक का दावा करने वाले व्यक्तियों की क्या संख्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मं० रे० कृष्णन) : (क) कर्मचारियों के उपचार के लिए अधिकतम आर्डनेन्स तथा वस्त्र फैक्टरियों में दवाखाने स्थापित किये गये हैं, शेष फैक्टरियों में दवाखाने स्थापित करने के लिए पग उठाये जा रहे हैं । अन्य रक्षा संस्थानों में रक्षा सेवाओं के अनुमानों से अदायगी किए जा रहे कर्मचारी असैनिक दवाखानों से चिकित्सा उपचार और सहायता के लिए सी० एस० (एम० ए०) नियमों के अन्तर्गत अधिकारी हैं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Increase in Expenditure on Indian Missions Abroad

3429. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the expenditure on Indian Missions abroad has jumped from Rs. 1052.22 lakhs in 1967-68 to Rs. 1092.91 lakhs in 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why and where the expenditure has gone up inspite of many measures of economy reported to have been enforced ; and

(c) the estimated expenditure for the year 1969-70 and precise reasons for the increase ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Rs. 1137.99 lakhs. The reasons for the increase are the same as given in respect of (b).

Statement

With the opening of new Missions from time to time, rendered inevitable in the context of our foreign policy objectives, and with the progressive rise in costs of living almost in every country in the world, expenditure on our Missions abroad is bound to be increasing but the figures bring out that the increase as a result of this expansion in activities and of rise in costs of living would have been far greater had it not been for the economies which are being constantly achieved through retionalization of staff strength and ancillary items of expenditure as determined by work-studies at headquarters and the Foreign Service Inspectorate periodically. Fuller details are given below.

(b) The excess of Rs. 40.69 lakhs in the final grant for 1968-69 over the actual expenditure for 1967-68 was due to :

(i) accrual of increments and revision of pay scales of local staff (Rs. 9.43 lakhs) ;

(ii) rise in local costs of living (Rs. 31.26 lakhs). The above increases also cover additional commitments relating to the three new Missions—Special Office, Bhutan ; C.G.I., Pyongyong and C.G.I., Seoul.

For determining the effect of economies, comparison has to be made with reference to requirements in the devaluation year. The expenditure during 1966-67 was Rs. 953.31 lakhs. To this an amount of Rs. 173.14 lakhs representing the additional rupee amount on the basis of percentage of

devaluation has to be added to arrive at the rupee expenditure during the post-devaluation period. On this basis an amount of Rs. 1126.45 lakhs was required during the post-devaluation period. However, the expenditure in 1967-68 was only Rs. 1052.22 lakhs, and the fiinal grant for 1968-69 was Rs. 1092.91 lakhs.

(c) In 1969-70 the estimated expenditure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1137.99 lakhs. This exceeds the amount of Rs. 1126.45 lakhs mentioned above by Rs. 11.54 lakhs. This is because four new Missions (i.e. Special Office, Bhutan ; Embassy of India Sofia and Consulate Generals of India in South and North Koreas) were opened during the post-devaluation period for which full provision of Rs. 12.21 lakhs has been made in 1969-70.

As compared to the final grant of Rs. 1092.91 lakhs the excess in B. E. 1969-70 is Rs. 45.08 lakhs. This is due to :—

(a) Staff for new Missions. Accrual of normal increments and revision of pay scales of local staff	Rs. 20.62 lakhs
(b) Rise in local costs of living	Rs. 24.46 lakhs
	Rs. 45 08 lakhs

The level of expenditure in terms of rupees has been kept at that assessed on the bassis of expenditure for 1966-67 with reference to the current rate of exchange between Indian rupee and foreign currencies. Savings achieved through adoption of various economy measures on a continuing basis during the post-devaluation period have made it possible to restrict the expenditure to the level mentioned above.

Closure of Suez Canal

3430. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by India as additional expenditure for higher freight charges in respect of our imports from the West because of the closure of Suez Canal since its closure ;

(b) the approximate additional monthly expenditure incurred due to the closure in respect of our exports ; and

(c) whether the matter was taken up with the Government of U.A.R. on behalf of our country and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). India is incurring an additional expenditure of an estimated 22.5 million rupees per month because of the higher freight charges which haue to be paid for our imports from the West.

(b) Since statistics of freight paid on exports are not maintained, it is not possible to assess the additional expenditure incurred on our exports.

(c) The opening of the Suez Canal for normal navigation depends on the settlement of the West Asian crisis. Efforts to bring about a settlement are still in progress.

Setting up of a Committee to Review Functioning of Atomic Energy Establishment

3431. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why there has not been a single review by an independent body of the working of the Atomic Energy Establishment since its inception ;

(b) whether Government would consider instituting a secret Reviwing Committee for this purpose, to know how satisfactorily the Atomic Energy Establishment has been functioning ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefo ; and

(d) whether the work done by the Atomic Energy Establishment is fully and openly publicised ; if so, in what manner ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (c). The work of the Department of Atomic Energy is kept under constant review by the Atomic Energy Commission which is responsible for formulating and implementing Government policy in atomic energy. Three out of five members of the Commission are high-placed persons not belonging to the Department. It is not considered necessary to set up a secret Reviewing Committee.

(d) The work done by the Department

is reported in its annual reports and other publications.

Pakistani Propaganda

3432. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since the formation of Government headed by the President Yahya Khan in Pakistan, there has been a decline in the anti-Indian postures and propaganda by Government to official and non-official agencies in Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the action which has been or is being initiated by Government to reciprocate and accelerate this welcome process by Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Aerodrome Built near Darbhanga (Bihar)

3433. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that very big modern aerodrome fit for the use of latest bombers, fighters, etc. was built near Darbhanga (Bihar) after the 1962 Chinese aggression and besides being on the border with Nepal, Darbhanga Railway junction is the starting point for three railway lines running to the Nepalese border *i.e.* to Raxaul, Jay Nagar and Nirmali ;

(b) whether Government are aware that survey is being made by the Railways for extending the B.G. lines to Raxaul *via* Darbhanga or Muzaffarpur ; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry propose to move the Ministry of Railways to give preference to the running of the B.G. line *via* Dharbhanga to cover the airport and the Jaynagar and Nirmali lines ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) An airfield has been developed near Darbhanga. Darbhanga is a Railway junction connecting Raxaul *via* Sitamarhi, and Jaynagar and Nirmali *via* Sakri, or the North Eastern Railway.

(b) Engineering and traffic surveys for conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge of the Samastipur-Raxaul Section by two alternative routes *via* Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur are being carried out by the North-Eastern Railways.

(c) No, Sir.

पान पत्ता उद्योग

3434. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार सम्बन्ध न होने के कारण देश में पान पत्ता उद्योग को बहुत हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई पहल की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी रामसेवक) : (क) जी नहीं। विदेशी व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में पान-पत्ता उद्योग से ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) तथा (ग). भारत सरकार ने मई, 1966 में पाकिस्तान से आयात और पाकिस्तान को निर्यात पर लगी रोक को एक पक्षीय रूप में हटा दिया था परन्तु पाकिस्तान ने अभी तक उस प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है। दोनो देशों के बीच व्यापार को पुन: शुरू करना तो इस विषय में पाकिस्तान सरकार के रुख पर निर्भर करता है।

डिब्बों में बन्द मांस का निर्यात

3435. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से डिब्बों में बन्द मांस का निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन पशुओं के मांस

का निर्यात किया जाता है तथा क्या उसमें गो मांस भी शामिल है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत एक वर्ष में कितनी मात्रा में तथा किन-किन देशों को इसका निर्यात किया गया है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गो मांस के निर्यात पर रोक लगी हुई है । अन्य पशुओं अर्थात् भैंस, बकरी, भेड़ तथा सुअर के मांस तथा उनके मांस से बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जाता है ।

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 में डिब्बा बन्द मांस और मांस से बनी वस्तुओं का निर्यात निम्नलिखित रहा :

वस्तु	परिमाण (किग्रा० में)	मूल्य (हजार रु० में)	जिन देशों को निर्यात किया गया
मांस तथा मांस से बनी वस्तुएं	26601	668	कनाडा, नेपाल, कुवैत, नीदरलैंड, ब्रिटेन, स्वीटजरलैंड, जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य, बेल्जियम, इटली, स्पेन, मलयेशिया, सिंगापुर आदि

पाकिस्तान द्वारा अफगानिस्तान को मोटे कपड़े का निर्यात

3436. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 22 जून, 1969 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत कानपुर तथा अहमदाबाद की मिलों में तैयार होने वाले मोटे कपड़े का अफगानिस्तान को निर्यात करता है तथा पाकिस्तान भी देश में तैयार होने वाले मोटे कपड़े पर कानपुर और अहमदाबाद की मिलों की नकली मुहरें लगाकर उसका अफगानिस्तान को निर्यात कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में पाकिस्तान सरकार को कोई विरोध पत्र भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने प्रश्न में निर्दिष्ट समाचार को देखा है । भारतीय मिलों से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । किन्तु, पूछताछ की जा रही है और जो कार्यवाही आवश्यक समझी जायेगी वह सरकार द्वारा की जायेगी ।

Expansion of Nuclear Power Generation

3437. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for the expansion of nuclear power ;

(b) whether the nuclear power projects in various States are proceeding according to plan ; and

(c) whether on completion of these projects India's need for power will be adequately met ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Atomic Energy Commission has proposed expansion of capacity for nuclear power, beyond the three nuclear power stations with a total installed capacity of 580 MWe. which are currently being set up. However, the proposals have not yet been included in the Plan.

(b) The information regarding the progress of three Stations is given below :—

Name of the Station	Installed capacity. MWe	State in which the Station is being set up.	Expected date of completion.
Tarapur Atomic Power Station (Units I & II)	380	Maharashtra	Power on an as available basis is already being supplied by the station. Power on a continuous basis is expected to be available shortly.
Rajasthan Atomic Power Station :			
Unit I	200	Rajasthan	1971
Unit II	200	Rajasthan	1973
Madras Atomic Power Station (Unit I)	200	Tamil Nadu	1973

There has been some delay in the implementation of the projects due to various reasons.

(c) No, Sir. The need for power is met by hydro-electric, thermal as well as nuclear power generation and the overall targets for generation of power are kept under constant review with reference to trends in demand for power.

Buffer Stock of Jute

3438. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to built up a buffer stock of jute ; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). In order to maintain raw jute prices at the miuimum support level of Rs. 107.17 per quintal, Government has entrusted the responsibility for maintaining the support prices to the State Trading Corporation. The Corporation will make purchases through the cooperatives, traders and others at the minimum support price. Some quantity of raw jute purchased by the Corporation during the operations is likely to be disposed of to mills within the season. The balance is likely to be retained as buffer stock to be carried over to the next year. The actual quantity that will be carried over to the next year will depend upon various circumstances, such as, total quantity purchased and the quantity disposed of to mills during the season.

Indo-Nepal Treaty

3439. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty will come up for renewal this year ;

(b) whether Government have formulated their draft proposals for this treay ;

(c) whether Government have considered offering Nepal a Customs Union with a common external tariff and common export and import policy plus generous development assistance or in the alternative treating Nepal as any other foreign country in the matter of Trade relations ; and

(d) whether Government have considered any other suggestions in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. The Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit (1960) is valid upto October 31, 1970.

(b) and (d). The question of renewal of the Treaty is in the early stages of consideration.

Compensation for land Acquired from Farmers of Village Mana in U.P. for Defence Purposes

3440. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mana village is situated at a distance of three miles from Badrinath in Chamoli District of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the aforesaid village is the last village of our country towards that side and Tibet-border is 26 miles away from that village ;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government had taken 62 acres of land on lease from Bhotia farmers of that village for military personnel in 1964 ;

(d) if so, whether it is further a fact that the aforesaid farmers are being paid compensation for 7 acres of land only at the rate of Rs. 600 per acre per annum ;

(e) if so, the reasons for not giving compensation for the remaining 55 acres of land ; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to have the compensation for the remaining land paid to the aforesaid farmers and when this compensation is proposed to be paid.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (f). The information is collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अफगानिस्तान में नेताजी का स्मारक

3441. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन के समय नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस भारत से बचकर अफगानिस्तान चले गये थे तथा जिस मकान में वे रहे, वह अब भी सुरक्षित है और भारत सरकार मांग करे तो उस मकान को उनका स्मारक बनाने के लिये प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) ब्रिटिश शासन काल में भारत छोड़ने के बाद नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस अफगानिस्तान से होकर गुजरे थे। अफगानिस्तान के किसी मकान में वे ठहरे थे, ऐसा बताया जाता है, किन्तु इसका ठीक-ठीक पता लगाने के लिए कि वे कहां ठहरे थे, अफगानिस्तान की शाही सरकार द्वारा और जांच-पड़ताल कराने की जरूरत होगी। अफगानिस्तान सरकार के अनुसार, वह मकान, जिसमें नेता जी के ठहरने के बारे में कुछ लोग बताते हैं, बहुत खराब हालत में और एक ऐसे इलाके में है जो अनुपयुक्त है।

अफगानिस्तान सरकार अफगानिस्तान में विदेशी नेताओं के स्मारक बनाने के प्रति अनिच्छुक है, और उस देश में अभी तक इस प्रकार का कोई स्मारक नहीं बनाया गया है।

(ख). उपर्युक्त स्थिति को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Irregularities in Imports

3442. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Eighty-Seventh Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the irregularities committed in the import of wool, nylon, woollen yarn and other woollen products for the woollen textile industry and its allocation to various units since October, 1962 ;

(b) if so, whether any action has been initiated against the various firms involved ; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue/continue a general black listing order against these Companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Central Bureau of Investigation have decided to launch prosecutions against M/s. Model Woollen Mills, one of the firms who have come to the adverse notice of the Estimates Committee and necessary action is being taken in this regard. A case has also been registered by the C.B.I. against M/s. R.K. Synthetics for alleged violation of the conditions of the Customs Clearance Permit issued to them and the case is under further investigation. The cases of the other firms referred to in the Report are under consideration.

The question of taking departmental action wherever necessary is also being looked into.

Soviet Proposal for Collective Security Arrangement in Asia

3443. SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS bs pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.S.R. has proposed a collective security arrangement in Asia, as expressed by its representative in the last Communist Summit Conference in Moscow ;

(b) if so, what are its implications and the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether the Prime Minister discussed this question in any manner during her visit to Japan and Indonesia with Government representatives of those countries ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of those countries thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government welcome proposals for regional economic cooperation which will promote stability, prosperity and security in the region, but oppose establishment of military groupings.

(c) an (d). While exchanging views on the situation in Asia with the leaders in Japan and Indonesia this suggestion was touched upon among others. It is not customary to reveal the details of such discussions at the Heads of Government level.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan from Daitari Mines

3444. SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation advised the Chief Minister of Orissa not to raise the question of export of Iron ore to Japan from Daitari Mines during his recent visit to that country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Japanese very recently have shown reluctance to import Iron ore from Daitari mines although these mines were developed at the initiative an financial assistance of Japan ;

(c) the efforts, if any, which have been made by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to persuade the Japanese to stick to their previous proposal or steps which have been taken to export the ore produced at Daitari mines through Paradeep Port ; and

(d) since the Orissa Mining Corporation is also a State Undertaking, whether the Central Government would permit them to negotiate with foreign countries for the sale of their products as is being done in Goa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) On a specific reference being made to them through the Orissa Mining Corporation, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation advised the Chief Minister of Orissa that, while he might mention the matter generally to the Trading concerns that might meet him, considering the present stage of negotiations, it might not be advisable for him to take up any detailed discussions.

(b) and (c). It is not correct to say that the Daitari mines were developed at the initiative of and with financial assistance from Japan. However, a long term offer had been made to the Japanese Steel Mills for supply of Daitari ore over a period of 15 years. During the first round of discussions in April/May, 1969, that the MMTC delegation had in Tokyo for the sale of Daitari ore, the initial reaction of the Japanese Steel Mills to the grade of Daitari ore has not been favourable. The MMTC

is, however, pursuing the matter with the Japanese Steel Mills and the second round of discussions is likely to take place in Tokyo in September ; 1969.

In addition to Japan, the Corporation has been making efforts to sell Daitari ore to other countries in East Europe. The MMTC delegation which has just returned from Rumania has concluded a long term contract for supply of 23.4 million tons of iron ore over a period of 11 years (1970-1981). At least 70% of the total quantity would be medium grade ore, bulk of which would be ore from Daitari mines.

(d) Export of iron ore being canalised through the MMTC, it would not be in the overall interests of stepping up the export of various grades of iron ore to make any changes in the existing arrangements.

Non-Recognition of Goa-Daman and Diu by U.K. and U.S.A.

3445. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 9660 on the 14th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government are considering to characterise as unfriendly the non-recognition by the Governments of U.K. and U.S.A. of India's sovereignty over Goa, Daman, Diu and Jammu and Kashmir ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Governments of U.K. and U.S.A. are fully aware of our stand that Goa, Daman, Diu as well as Jammu and Kasmir form an integral part of the territory of India.

Impact of use of Synthetic Fibres on cotton textile Industry

3446. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the world-wide trend away from cotton and towards man-made fibres both stable and flaments ;

(b) whether stagnation in cotton textile production is a result of the extremely rapid growth in the usage of non-cellulosic synthetic fibres ; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to protect the cotton textile from an encroachment of man-made fibres imported from abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1968 there was increase in production of cotton textiles in India both in the mill sector and the decentralised sector as compared to the production in 1967 and 1966. At the same time there was an increase in the usage of non-cellulosic synthetic fibre.

(c) No imports of viscose filament yarn, staple fibre or ployester fibre are allowed for consumption in the domestic market. Only limited quantities of nylon yarn have been imported to meet the demands in the country, but they are not likely to have any significant effect on the growth of cotton textile industry.

Brezhnev Plan for Collective Security

3447. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Brezhnev's collective security reference in his speech of the 7th June, 1969 ;

(b) whether they have studied the article of Mr. V. Matveyev in Izvestia of the 28th May, 1969 ;

(c) if so, the contents of the article and whether Government propose to lay a copy of the translated version on the Table ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have seen the Press version of the article by V. Matveev which appeared in Izvestia of 29th May, 1969.

(c) This is a published article which is available to all ; Members have undoubtedly seen the Press version.

(d) Government welcome proposals for regional economic co-operation which will promote stability, prosperity and security in the region, but oppose establishment of military groupings.

एक लड़ाकू विमान के निर्माण में लगने वाली अवधि

3448. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक भारतीय लड़ाकू विमान जिसे पहले प्रति मास एक की दर से बनाया जा रहा था, के निर्माण में कितना समय लग रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अब ऐसे विमान बनाने में अधिक समय लगता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे के सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). लड़ाकू विमानों के उत्पादन के रेट के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

Modernisation of Textile Industry

3449. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech of the Chairman of the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation on the 5th June, 1969 in which the Chairman has stated that while the developed countries have been vigorously tackling the problem of structural adjustment, of their textile industries, little has been done to improve the competitive position of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry and if so, how far it is correct ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Governments of U.K., European Common Market, Japan and the USA have rendered assistance to their respective cotton textile industries in regard to modernisation and reconstruction ;

(c) the kind and amount of assistance given by Government to our cotton mill industry for modernisation since 1960 ; and

(d) the plans, if any, for such assistance in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the speech of the Chairman of the Indian Cotton Mills Federation on 5th June, 1969. In this speech while it has been stated that developed countries have been vigorously tackling the problem of the structural adjustment of their textile industry, it has not been stated that little has been done to improve the competitive position of the Indian cotton mill industry.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Loans to the textile industry for modernisation have been advanced by N.I.D.C., I.F.C., I.D.B.I., State Finance Corporations and some of the scheduled banks. Information relating to the amount of loans given since 1960 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The industry has been included in the 5th Schedule of the Income-tax to make it eligible for development rebate at a higher rate. Loans will continue to be provided by various credit institutions for rehabilitation and modernisation of the textile industry. The National Textile Corporation will also take up modernisation of the mills which are entrusted to it after proceedings under Cotton Textile Companies (Management of Undertakings, Liquidation or Reconstruction) Act are completed.

Presidentship of Registered Societies and Autonomous Bodies

3451. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to lay a list of all the Registered Societies and autonomous bodies set up for specialised research and studies by different Ministries, singly or jointly, since 1950 and enjoying regular grants from particular Ministries on the Table ;

(b) whether she is occupying President-

ships of such Institutes attached with Defence and Finance Ministries ; and

(c) whether Shri Ashoka Mehta is continuing in certain positions in such research bodies given to him during his days in the Cabinet, even after his resignation from Government ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) Prime Minister is the President of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. The expenditure of this institute is borne partly by the Government of West Bengal and partly by the Central Government. The Central contribution towards the expenses is shared by the Ministries of Defence and Education and Youth Services.

Export of Groundnut Extraction

3452. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that export of groundnut extraction is being canalised through Geeda ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in link arrangement of exports to rupee currency area and free currency area some influential persons connected with Geeda have manipulated some premium rates in their exports to Japan in the State Trading Corporation's Urea Groundnut extraction barter ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to inquire and make radical change in Geeda's composition and canalise scheme so that export of Groundnut extraction is not affected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such allegation has come to Government notice.

(c) The question does not arise.

Soviet Proposals for solving West Asia Problems

3453. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. Government have formulated a new package for solving the West Asian crisis ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan ; and

(c) Government's views on these proposals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Soviet proposals of June 17, 1969 are confidential ; therefore the details cannot be disclosed. The Government of India supports in principle proposals which aim at implementation of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967.

Export of Engineering Goods to West Germany

3455. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a wide range of Indian manufactured engineering goods are being exported to West Germany at present ;

(b) if so, the main items exported together with their value separately ;

(c) the items for which there is increasing and regular demand ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the demand for certain items which were exported in 1966-67 and 1967-68 has either completely ceased or has considerably decreased, if so, the names of these items ; and

(e) the reasons for complete cessation and decline of their exports and the steps taken, if any to regain the lost ground ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1668/169].

(c) From the attached statement it will be observed that during the last three years there have been increasing and regular demand in Federal Republic of Germany for our internal combustion engines (other than for aircraft) tools for use in hand or machines, milling machines, cutlery etc.

(d) and (e). There has been an overall increase in our exports of engineering goods to Federal Republic of Germany from Rs. 25.76 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 40.88 lakhs in 1967-68 and Rs. 72.28 lakhs in 1968-69. But as yet we are only insignificant suppliers of these items to that country. Having regard to the fact that our share in the global imports of the Federal Republic of Germany is very very small, that we have started exporting engineering goods to this country only recently and it takes some time for any product to secure a strong foot-hold in any sophisticated market and that actual materialisation of trade in any particular period is governed by so many factors, marginal variations in export of any individual product is not of any special significance.

चीन और पाकिस्तान के बीच सैनिक संधि

3456. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या **वैदेशिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान के श्री कमरुद्दीन द्वारा लिखित हमारा स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष (अवर फ्रीडम स्ट्रगल) पुस्तक की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि वर्ष 1965 के भारत-पाक विवाद के बाद पाकिस्तान और चीन के बीच एक सैनिक-संधि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग). भारत के विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान और चीन के बीच सांठ-गांठ सर्वविदित है और सदन में इस विषय पर कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है। परन्तु सरकार को इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि इन दोनों देशों के बीच सैनिक संधि हुई है।

Conversation in Hindi by Indian Embassy Staff

3457. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to Indian foreign Missions to use only Hindi when they speak among themselves ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Missions have also been advised to use only Hindi while conversing with the officials of the country where the Missions works ; and

(c) if so, the names of the Missions and the countries where they are located ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued to all Indian Missions abroad to use Hindi in conversation amongst themselves and with other Indians as well as with foreigners who claim to have any knowledge of Hindi.

Chinese Broadcast Supporting Telengana Agitation

3458. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Radio Peking broadcast as reported by *Hindustan Times* on the 15th June, 1969 supporting the agitation for a separate Telengana State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government deplore such interference by Chinese propaganda media in India's internal affairs and have protested to the Chinese authorities on a number of occasions.

Trade undertaken through Agreements

3459. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of trade agreements concluded and implemented during the last 3 years ;

(b) the extent of increase in foreign exchange as a result thereof ; and

(c) the value of imports in these years affected under these agreements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Fifteen.

(b) Rs. 25,76 lakhs.

(c) The total value of imports during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 were of the order of Rs. 153.88, Rs. 135.42 and Rs. 159.16 lakhs respectively in respect of these countries.

Talks between Presidents of Pakistan and U.S.A.

3460. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 3rd July, 1969 wherein it has been reported that the President Yahya Khan of Pakistan would discuss the Kashmir issue with the President of U.S.A. and also refer it to the Security Council ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is the policy of the Government that all outstanding issues between India and Pakistan including the situation arising out of Pakistan's aggression in Kashmir should be discussed and settled bilaterally. Our policy is well known to the U.S. Government.

Chinese Accusation against India

3461. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has recently accused India of putting on the repulsive air of a big power in order to control and unleash aggression against its neighbours ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These baseless allegations are malicious and carry vary little credence anywhere.

Export of Refrigerators

3462. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian made refrigerators have been exported to some foreign countries ;

(b) the names of countries to which the refrigerators have been exported ; and

(c) the number of refrigerators exported to each country and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORFIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1669/69].

Prices of Rayon Yarn

3463. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tariff Commission has submitted an interim report regarding the price of rayon yarn ;

(b) if so, the prices recommended by the Cammission ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far taken a decision on this recommendation ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The Tariff Commission was asked to inquire into the cost structure of the man-made fibre/yarn industry. Since completion of this inquiry was taking time, the Commission made certain recommendations to Government on fair prices of rayon yarn. A price of Rs. 10/-per kg. for the standard denier (120) of rayon yarn was suggested.

(c) No, Sir. The Textile Commissioner was requested to work out on the basis of price recommended by the Tariff Commission for the standard denier, prices for the other various deniers of rayon yarn. He has done so. An agreement has been reached between the manufacturers of rayon yarn and weavers (except weavers at Surat) for the sale of yarn. The main features of the agreement are:—

(i) 10% of the production of rayon yarn will be reseved for allocation at concessional prices on the basis of exports of rayon textiles.

(ii) 45% of the production will be allotted to the actual users at prices agreed to by the spinners and weavers

(iii) 45% of the production will be sold by the manufacturers in the open market at their own discretion.

(d) Does not arise.

Handloom Weavers of Bhagalpur

3464. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding the grievances of the handloom weavers of Bhagalpur (Bihar) ;

(b) if so, the details of the grievances and the main demands made in their memorandum ;

(c) whether Government have considered the memorandum ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of grievances and demands are given below :—

Grievances : Capitalists and big merchants exploit the poor handloom weavers and give them very little money for weaving fabrics.

They supply yarn to handloom weavers at a very high price.

Demands :
1. Yarn should be supplied at ex-mill rates through Government or mill shops.
2. Prices should be stamped on all packages of yarn.
3. All firms selling yarn should have a branch in Bhagalpur.
4. Restrictions should be placed on speculation.
5. Spinning Mills should be nationalised.
6. Excise duty should be removed from all yarn used in handlooms and all fabrics produced on handlooms.
7. Government should take responsibility for purchase of all goods produced by the weavers and sell them.
8. Government should open its own shops or give financial assistance to weavers cooperative societies so that they may undertake this work.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Chinees build up near Chumbi Valley and NEFA

3465. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has

been drawn to the Press reports appearing in the *Indian Express* of the 20th July, 1969 regarding renewed Chinese build up in the Chumbi valley and along the NEFA border at a number of Strategic points ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have seen Press reports to this effect. While Chinese troops continue to remain in strength across our northern border, there is no indication that these troops have been recently augmented. A close watch continues to be kept in the interests of safeguarding our territorial integrity.

Naga Hostiles

3466. SHRI M. S. OBEROI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga hostiles have recently increased their anti-Indian and destructive activities such as sabotage in Railway trains and other national projects ;

(b) if so, how many cases of sabotage aimed at the destruction of national property/projects etc. were discovered during the last three months with details of the loss of life/property suffered in each case ; and

(c) whether Government have adopted certain concrete measures to check such activities of the Naga hostiles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). In the last three months four cases of sabotage and attempted sabotage came to light on the railways in Assam; there is no positive evidence of the involvement of Underground Nagas in these incidents.

There was no case of sabotage in Nagaland.

On the 21st May, there was an explosion in a compartment of a passenger train between two stations in Nowgong district which blew off the roof of the compartment. Three persons were killed and 14 were injured. On three subsequent dates explosives were recovered (i) at Simalguri railway station (ii) between Dimapur and Khatkhatia and (iii) between Chongajan and Naojan. The timely detection of these explosives prevented damage to the railway property.

Government are vigilant, have tightened security measures are taking all possible steps to prevent sabotage activities by the Underground Nagas.

Exports of Iron Ore by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

3467. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation's exports of iron ore to other countries excepting Japan is expected to be much less than the last year and by June this year, there was glut of about five lakh tons of iron ore piled up with the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation without finding any market ;

(b) whether the price of long term contract for export of iron ore is fixed for the entire period or reviewed every year ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that of the expected exports of iron ore to Japan, there is no agreement to include export of ore from Daitari Mines in Orissa, for the development of which Japanese also were financially associated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. The exports of iron ore to Japan as well as to countries other than Japan are likely to increase during the current year as compared to last year. The stocks of a bulk commodity like iron ore, both at the port and loading stations, have to be there to ensure uninterrupted exports.

(b) and (c). Under the existing long term contracts, firm price for Kiriburu ore is fixed for three years and for Bailadila ore for one year. In the long term offer for 218 million tons of iron ore made by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to the Japanese Steel Mills, supplies of 25.2 million tons of Daitari ore were included. The initial reaction of the Japanese Steel Mills to Daitari ore has not been favourable. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation will, however, pursue the matter with the Japanese

Steel Mills. There was no financial association of the Japanese in the development of Daitari mine.

Machines purchased by Ordnance Factory/ Depot, Jabalpur

3469. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of machines purchased for use by the Gun Carriage Factory, Khamaria Factory and Ordnance Depot, Jabalpur during the last three years ;

(b) the value of machines not used during the same period by the above organisations ; and

(c) the value of machines purchased during the last three years which have not so far been used by the above organisations at Jabalpur and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Material Stolen from Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur

3470. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of materials stolen from Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur during the last three years ; separately, for each year ;

(b) the number of thieves apprehended and prosecuted ; and

(c) the causes of these continuous thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Collaboration among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey for Use of Nuclear Energy

3471. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan, Iran and Turkey are exploring the possibilities of greater collaboration in the use of nuclear energy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). At the end of the two-day R. C. D. Ministerial Council held in Pakistan on June 25-26, 1969, it was decided by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, among other things, that the question of co-operation on matters relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should also be studied by the group of experts of the three countries due to meet in November, 1969.

(c) Such co-operation among countries for peaceful uses of atomic energy is not unusual.

Kenya Trade Licensing Act

3472. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Trade Licensing Act of Kenya is being amended to restrict totally the issue of trade licences to the traders of Asian origin ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this would further cut down the number of Indian traders in Kenya by refusing them the licences for trade ;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to ventilate the grievances of Indian traders in Kenya against this amendment to the Government of Kenya ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is understood that the Government of Kenya is at present considering an amendment to the Trade Licensing Act whereby trading licences would be granted only to those business concerns which are entirely owned by Kenya citizens. The proposed amendment if and when adopted will affect a number of traders of Indian origin who are not nationals of Kenya.

(c) and (d). The Government of India are generally in touch with the Government

of Kenya on matters concerning Indians in that country.

Import of Fertilizers from U.S.A.

3473. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to our existing agreement with the U.S. Government, 50 per cent of all fertilizer exports financed out of the U. S. Aid Credits, are to be carried under U.S. flag ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India had secured a waiver of this condition and only about 10 per cent of fertilizer shipments from the U.S. were made in American Ships so far ;

(c) whether the U.S. Government have been insisting upon full compliance of the terms of agreement and as a result fertilizer imports from the U.S.A. are highly uneconomical with this condition ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have dropped the idea of importing fertilizers from U.S.A. in view of this position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) U.S. Flag Vessels were utilised to the extent available and waivers were granted by U.S. Government for remaining quantities to be shipped in Non-American Vessels. Percentage of total quantities shipped on American ships during the last three fiscal years was 10, 27 and 48 respectively;

(c) Yes, Sir. Freight rates of U.S. Vessels are higher resulting in higher C & F cost.

(d) No, Sir. The availability of Foreign Exchange resources and Credits from other countries being limited, the requirements of fertilizers have to be imported under U.S. AID which *inter-alia* stipulates the transportation of atleast 50% of AID financed commodities by U.S. Flag Vessels.

Shifting of Staff of Central Silk Board's Office from Calcutta to Bombay

3474. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Section of Central Silk Board Office in Calcutta has been transferred to Bombay causing hardship to the low paid staff who will have to be consequently transferred ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fixation of Pay of Diploma Holders in Defence Services who Passed A.M.I.E. Examinations

3475. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Controller of Defence Accounts has returned the bills for refixation of pay of those diploma holders who passed AMIE Examinations, unpassed, with the objection that though the financial benefit to them will be given from the 1st December, 1968, the increments will be effected from the date of their passing the examination ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the employees who had passed AMIE Examination before the 1st December, 1968 and had got promotion before this date would not benefit from this concession if the objection raised by the Controller of Defence Accounts is upheld ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that this is a new concession and Government's policy in this regard was not to give retrospective effect to proposals ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to remedy the situation without any further delay ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). No case of objection from a Controller of Defence Accounts in this connection has come to the notice of Government. According to the Government orders issued in February, 1969, a person, who has passed an AMIE Examination during his service before 1-12-1968, will have his notional pay refixed with advance increments

as on the date of his passing the examination and will get his actual pay on that basis as from 1-12-1968. In the case of such a person who was promoted to a higher post before 1-12-1968, there will be an intermediate step, namely, the refixation of his national pay in the higher post as on the date of promotion on the basis of the notional pay in the lower post as on the date of passing the examination.

(c) Yes, Sir. Being a new concession, the financial benefit was given from 1-12-1968, which was a date near about the date of Government's decision, and not retrospectively.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Representation from Ordnance Employees Union, Udhampur, Re : Restoration of Concessions and Allowances

3476. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation from the Ordnance Employees Union (J and K) Udhampur urging restoration of certain concessions and allowances which have been withdrawn from them ; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation is under consideration.

पाकिस्तानी वायु सेनाध्यक्ष नूर खां की चीन यात्रा

3477. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान के वायु सेनाध्यक्ष नूर खां द्वारा चीन की अकस्मात यात्रा की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पाकिस्तान के प्रेजिडेंट याह्या खां के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि पाकिस्तान चीन के साथ अपने संबंध दृढ़ करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) उपरोक्त यात्रा का भारत की सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार को राष्ट्रपति याह्या खां के किसी भी ऐसे वक्तव्य की जानकारी नहीं है जो उन्होंने एयर मार्शल नूर खां की हाल की चीन-यात्रा के दौरान या उसके बाद दिया हो ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) चीन और पाकिस्तान के बढ़ते हुए संबंध से जो खतरा उत्पन्न हुआ है उसके प्रति सरकार पूर्ण रूप से सजग है और वह इस मामले में आवश्यक उपाय कर रही है ।

Import of Cotton from U.A.R.

3478. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.A.R. has insisted on payment in foreign exchange by India for its cotton exports at the tripartite talks held in Cairo :

(b) whether it is also a fact that U.A.R. has also pointed out that it could not accept payment for cotton in Indian currency under the existing economic cooperation ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Kites

3479. **SHRI R. K. BIRLA** : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian kites are liked by foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the number of kites exported during the last two years and the names of countries to which these were exported ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The item 'kites' is not separately classified under the "Revised Indian Trade Classification" and as such export figures of this item are not published separately in the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India issued by the D.G.C.I.S., Calcutta. However a statement indicating countrywise export figures during the last two years compiled by the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council from the daily lists of exports effected through Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin ports, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—1670/69]. Quantity-wise export data is not available.

Gift of Tractors from Relations abroad

3480. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the validity period after the issue of Customs Clearance Permit for tractors received as gifts is only four months ;

(b) if so, whether this validity of four months comes in the way of the execution of these gifts ;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the validity period to six months ;

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether there is demand that once Customs Clearance Permit is issued, the liberal attitude be taken ; and

(f) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (e). Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The validity period is for the purpose of shipment.

(c), (d) and (f). The matter is under consideration.

Recruitment of Punjabi Women for Clearing Airport in U.K.

3481. SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some women from Punjab have been employed by a U.K. firm for the maintenance and cleanliness of airport and latrines in U.K. ;

(b) whether at the time of issue of Passports or 'P' forms, Government do not take into consideration the profession of the persons going abroad are going to adopt over there ;

(c) whether Government propose making any investigations in this regard ;

(d) whether Government have any powers under the law to recall people from abroad who adopt such professions which bring disgrace to the country and indulge in such activities which are disgraceful ; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to assume such powers by amending the Rules suitably ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government have seen the press report about this.

(b) and (c). No, Sir, except those skilled workers who go abroad for taking up specific employment there under the Indian Emigration Act 1922 after completion of all emigration facilities. The press report was about Indian women employed on the job of cleaning airports and latrines in the U.K. Emigration of these women was not allowed by the Government under the Indian Emigration Act 1922 for the purpose of acceptance of the above noted professions. It is presumed that these women who went to U.K, are relatives and dependants of persons already settled there and have accepted jobs to supplement their family income.

(d) The Government cannot under the law repatriate Indians from abroad simply on the ground that they are employed in jobs which, in India, may be regarded as undignified.

(e) No, Sir.

Import of Newsprint

3482. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of newsprint proposed to be imported during the current year ;

(b) the names of countries from which such imports are to be made and the likely terms thereof ;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange to be incurred on this account ; and

(d) the production programme of newsprint for the Fourth Five Year Plan and the extent to which India would be self-sufficient in this respect by the end of the Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) 120200 tonnes.

(b) U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Canada, Sweden and Finland.

(c) Approx. Rs. 14 crores. Imports will be made against Rupee payment from USSR, U.S. AID from U.S,A. Canadian AID from Canada and free foreign exchange from Sweden and Finland.

(d) Proposals for development of additional capacity for the production of newsprint are under consideration but inspite of efforts which are proposed to be made by Government there would be still a big gap between the demand and the production of newsprint in the country.

Import of Sulphur

3483. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state the quantum of sulphur imports during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : The following quantities of sulphur were imported in 1967-68 and 1968-69 :—

	Lakhs of Tonnes
1967-68	6.7
1968-69	3.4

Extradition of Rebel Mizo Leader Laldenga in Pakistan

3484. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked for the extradition of the Mizo Rebel Leader Laldenga, who is in Dacca, East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the reply from Pakistan thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of India have requested the Pakistan Government for the return of Laldenga, who according to reports stayed at Dacca as a guest of the East Pakistan Government, and other lawless Mizos who go to East Pakistan illegally.

(b) The Government of Pakistan denied that Laldenga stayed at Dacca as a guest of the East Pakistan Government or that any assistance has been provided to Mizo hostiles.

Request of Chief Minister of West Bengal Re. Re-Shaping of Fourth Plan

3485. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested her to re-shape the Fourth Plan to give it a more socialistic bias ; and

(b) if so, what is her reaction on the proposal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The Chief Minister had made such a suggestion at the last meeting of the National Development Council held in April, 1969.

(b) The Draft Fourth Plan was adopted by the Council after duly considering this suggestion as well as the suggestions of other Chief Ministers.

U.S. Reaction to Indian Ideas about Economic Cooperation in Asia

3486. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the U.S.A.'s attitude towards the Indian Ideas about regional economic co-operation in Asia ;

(b) whether it is a fact that he told to the Pressmen, while he was in Washington in the second week of July 1969, that India's position has been well received by President Nixon ; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The attitude of the U.S.A. towards regional economic cooperation in Asia is favourable. This has been stated by U.S. leaders in their recent statements.

(b) and (c). In reply to a question, the Foreign Minister had said that India's position has been well received by the State Department and Secretary of State Rogers.

Rubber Plantation in Tripura

3487. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for promoting plantation of Rubber in Tripura has been or is being drawn out for implementation under the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the programme, indicating the acreage to be brought under Rubber plantation, the estimated cost, and the Central assistance required therefor ;

(c) whether the Rubber Board has from a recent exhaustive analysis found Tripura soil to be extremely suitable for Rubber Plantation, if so, the precise opinion of the said Board about the suitability of this soil ; and

(d) whether a seminar on the feasibility and desirability of launching a programme for promoting Rubber plantation in Tripura was recently held in Tripura. if so, the main observations and suggestions made therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 569.264 acres are to be brought under rubber plantation in Tripura during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The estimated cost is Rs. 2.705 Lakhs. For the plan outlay in Tripura, entire assistance would be provided by the Central Government.

(c) Survey of land, study of climate and analyses of soil conducted by the Rubber Board revealed that land in some parts of Tripura are quite suitable for rubber plantation. Experimental plantings have proved successful.

(d) No, Sir.

Purchase of Iron Ore by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

3488. SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the basis of distribution of contracts for purchase of iron ores from the different mine owners by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ;

(b) the directive issued by the Ministry to the Corporation for the procurement of iron ore ; and

(c) whether there are any principles laid down by the Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). The exports of iron ore were canalised through the State Trading Corporation (now Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation) with effect from 1st July, 1957. While canalising the exports through State Trading Corporation the Government had directed the Corporation—

(i) to ensure that every established shipper and mine owner/exporter was given an opportunity to participate in the business relative to his performance during the four years period ending December, 1966 ; and

(ii) that the interest of mine owners who are not shippers are duly safeguarded.

Pursuant to the above directive, the MMTC has been making its purchases on an equitable basis from all the shippers and mine owners/exporters. From mine owners, who were not exporters, the policy of the Corporation has been to make purchases freely on all sectors where there are no movement or sales difficulties. On such sectors where the rail capacity and/or sales possibilities are limited, the Corporation had earlier followed a policy of making purchases on the basis of acreage held under lease by the mine owners or on the basis of acreage and royalty. Recently purchases are being made on the basis of actual performance in a basic period.

Export of Cow-Boy Shoes to U.S.A.

3489. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has signed an agreement with U. S. A. for the supply of cow-boy shoes worth Rs. 3 crores to that country ;

(b) if so, the main points of the agreement ;

(c) whether the machines for the manufacture of cow-boy shoes were imported from U.S.A. ; and

(d) if so, the total expenditure involved ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) The State Trading Corporation has signed contracts with an U. S. firm for export of cow-boy uppers valued at Rs. 2.91 crores.

(b) These are usual export contracts and the delivery period extends upto the end of December, 1970.

(c) and (d). The machines have been provided by the buyers and the expenditure incurred by the S. T. C. on freight is approximately Rs. 20,000 only.

Import of Foreign Car for Use of Orissa Chief Minister

3490. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Chief Minister of Orissa had been allowed to import a foreign car recently ;

(b) if so, the value thereof ;

(c) the category under which the import of car from foreign country was allowed to him ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड बंगलौर द्वारा विमान के सूक्ष्म उपसाधनों का निर्माण

3491. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ग० च० दीक्षित :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर ने विमानों के सूक्ष्म उपसाधनों के निर्माण के लिए एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित सूक्ष्म उपसाधन कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए कौन से राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है और उन प्रत्येक राज्यों ने इस उद्देश्य के लिए क्या-क्या रियायतें और सुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त कारखाने के लिए स्थान का चुनाव अन्तिम रूप से कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) विमानों के अवयवों के बनाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड के प्रस्तावित कारखाने को स्थापित करने के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश,

बिहार, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा प्रस्तुत निम्नलिखित स्थलों के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया गया :-

(1) आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद
(2) बिहार	आदित्यपुर
(3) हरियाणा	फरीदाबाद
	पंचकुला (चंडीगढ़)
(4) मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल
(5) राजस्थान	उदयपुर
(6) तमिलनाडु	अम्बतुर
	तिरुचिरापल्ली
(7) उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ
	गाजियाबाद
	देहरादून

राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे स्थलों के विषय में जिन्हें कि वे इस काम के लिए दे सकते थे, और वहां प्राप्त सुविधाओं के विषय में, विस्तृत जानकारी देने के लिए कहा गया था, महाराष्ट्र, से कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला। बिहार, हरियाणा मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश ने कारखाने के लिए मृपत भूमि देने की पेशकश की। हैदराबाद में एक जगह लगभग 20 लाख रुपये की कीमत पर और अम्बतूर में एक जगह लगभग 45 से 60 लाख रुपये की कीमत पर देने की बात कही गई थी. बिहार, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश ने इसकी आवश्यकताओं को पर्याप्त रूप में या आंशिक रूप में पूरा करने के लिए सहायतायुक्त औद्योगिक आवास की व्यवस्था करने की पेशकश की।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सीनियर स्टाफ के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करने का काम भी अपने हाथ में लेने की बात कही। अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने उस स्थल पर बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था करने की पेशकश की थी। हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों ने सहायता प्राप्त पर्याप्त तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की बात की। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने तीन वर्ष तक बिक्री-कर न लगाने की पेशकश की। लखनऊ के सम्बन्ध में तो राज्य सरकार ने वहां तक कहा कि वे अस्थाई रूप से उस कारखाने को किराये पर दे सकेंगे जो कि उन्होंने राजकीय सूक्ष्म यंत्र कारखाना, लखनऊ के प्रसार के लिए बनाया हुआ है। इस कारखाने में भंडार, प्रारम्भिक संक्रिया और प्रशिक्षण के लिए पर्याप्त जगह है।

(ग) कारखाने के लिए लखनऊ के पास जो जगह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने देने की पेशकश की थी, वह सबसे उत्तम समझी गई और तदनुसार सरकार ने उस जगह पर वह कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है।

प्रतिरक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के निकट सहायक उद्योगों का विकास

3492. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रतिरक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के निकट सहायक उद्योगों का विकास करने और इस काम को प्रोत्साहन देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की सामान्य नीति क्या है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जबलपुर में प्रतिरक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के निकट सहायक उद्योगों के विकास का कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) रक्षा संगठनों के निकट सहायक उद्योगों का विकास संगठन के गुण रूप तथा किसी उत्पादन की सप्लाई करने के लिए आवश्यकता समेत कि जो ऐसे सहायक उद्योग कर सकें विभिन्न पैरामीटरों द्वारा योग्यीकृत है। इसलिये इस संबंध में कोई व्यापक नीति नहीं है। जहां भी यूनिटें स्थापित की गई हैं, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Representation from Local People of Kekching in Manipur for use of Land Lying Around an Abandoned Airstrip

3493. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representation from some local people of Kekching Manipur has been received applying for permission to use the Khas land lying around the abondened and surplus airstrip of Palel Kakching Airfield in the Imphal Moiey National Highway now pending for disposal ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir,

(b) The matter is receiving attention.

Trade Delegation from Afghanistan

3494. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Trade Delegation from Afghanistan has visited this country is likely to visit in the near future ;

(b) whether any trade agreement has been signed between the two countries ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) to (c). A Trade Delegation from Afghanistan arrived here on July 28, 1969, for talks in connection with the Indo-Afghan Trade Arrangement (1968-69). The talks are in progress at present.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए विशेष सुविधा तथा पुनर्वास निधि

3495. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में उनके मन्त्रालय ने प्रत्येक राज्य को भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए विशेष सुविधाओं तथा पुनर्वास के लिए कितने धन का आवंटन किया है ;

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस धन में से कितना धन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दिया है, कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को यह धन दिया गया है तथा किस-किस उद्देश्य के लिए दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस धन में से भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि कार्यों के लिए अनुदान तथा ऋण देती है और यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) 1965-66 और 1966-67 वर्षों में प्रत्येक में राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों के के बीच 80 लाख रुपये की राशि बांटी गई थी। उसके पश्चात राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों को कोई केन्द्रीय अंशदान नहीं दिया गया।

(ख) सूचना सहज प्राप्त नहीं है, और दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा यू० पी० सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

(ग) यद्यपि ठीक-ठीक विस्तार प्राप्त नहीं है, विशेष निधि से कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को उपदान और ऋण दिए जा सकते हैं।

चौथी योजना की रूप रेखा का पुनरीक्षण

3496. **श्री देवेन सेन :**
श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :

क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण को देखते हुए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की रूपरेखा का पुनरीक्षण करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, वित्त मन्त्री, अणु शक्ति मन्त्री तथा योजना मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग). पांचवें वित्त आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के आधार पर, योजना आयोग शीघ्र ही संसाधनों का पुनर्निर्धारण करेगा और चौथी

योजना में जो समंजन आवश्यक समझेगा, उनके बारे में सिफारिश करेगा । योजना आयोग अपनी सिफारिशों को तैयार करने में चौथी योजना के प्रारूप तैयार करने के बाद बैंकों के राष्ट्रीय-करण सहित सभी गति-विधियों पर ध्यान देगा ।

देहू रोड डिपो में चोरियां

3497. **श्री बसवन्त :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में देहू रोड डिपो में कितने बार चोरी हुई, चुराए गए माल का ब्योरा क्या है और उसका मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त चोरियों में विभागीय कर्मचारियों का भी हाथ था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसमें कोई प्रथम श्रेणी का अधिकारी भी अन्तर्ग्रस्त है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) देहू रोड में तीन डिपो हैं नामत: सेन्ट्रल आर्डनेन्स डिपो, सेन्ट्रल विहीकल डिपो और अम्यूनीशन डिपो। पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सेन्ट्रल आर्डनेन्स डिपो या सेन्ट्रल विहीकल डिपो से कोई भी चोरी नहीं हुई । अम्यूनिशन डिपो से 31 अक्तूबर, 1967 और 8 जनवरी, 1968 को क्रमश: 45 रुपये और 150 रुपये की कीमत की पीतल की कतरनों की चोरी करने के प्रयत्न करने सम्बन्धी दो घटनाएं हुई । दो सिविलियन जो कि डिपो के कर्मचारी नहीं थे, चोरी करने प्रयत्न करने के सिलसिले में पकड़े गए और उन्हें पुलिस के हवाले किया गया । इसके अतिरिक्त 6 मई 1 68 और 28 मार्च, 1969 को क्रमश: 400 रुपये की कीमत के तांबे की पत्तियों और 40 रुपये की कीमत के पीतल-टोपियों के गुम हो जाने की बात मालूम हुई । लेकिन इसके लिए कौन उत्तरदाई है यह निश्चित नहीं हो सका है ।

(ख) ऐसे कोई तथ्य सामने नहीं आये हैं जिनसे यह पता लगता हो कि इन चोरियों में विभागीय अधिकारियों का हाथ है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

देहू रोड छावनी के चांदमारी क्षेत्र में चलाई गई गोली से मृत्यु

3498. **श्री बसवन्त :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में देहू रोड छावनी के चांदमारी क्षेत्र में गोली चलने के कारण कुछ व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार से कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई ;

(ग) क्या मृत लोगों के परिवारों को मुआवजे के रूप में कोई राशि दी गई है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार चांदमारी क्षेत्र अन्यत्र बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो स्थान परिवर्तन कब किया जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक

(ग) जी हां, मृतक के परिवार को 5,000 रुपये मुआवजा के रूप में दिया गया ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

India's Participation in International Trade Fairs

3499. **SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is participating in five major international trade fairs being held in Yugoslavia, West Germany, East Germany, Australia and Libya ;

(b) whether the retail sale will also be allowed in these fairs ; and

(c) if so, the list of articles to be exhibited by India in each fair ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, which is organising these Fair propose to undertake, retail Sale of handicrafts and other consumer items in the fairs except the ore in East Germany.

(c) A statement showing the list of articles to be exhibited in fairs in Yugoslavia and Australia is enclosed. It is too early to indicate the articles to be exhibited in the other three fairs to be held in February-March, 1970.

Statement

Zagreb International Autumn Fair, Zagreb (Yugoslavia)—11th to 21st, September, 1969

Airconditioners, water coolers, automobile accessories, water pumps, household electrical appliances wire rope, enamal ware, machine tools, aluminium conductors, small tools, pop corn machines and accessories, bulldozer, scraper, refrigerator, compressor, gas stoves, pressure lanterns, telephone equipment, cables, welding electrodes, transistor radios, foil rolls, forgings and stampings, surgical instruments, builders hardware, electric fans, sewing machines, torque converter, jeep and jeep trucks, fork lifts, diamond industrial tools, steam valves, switch gears, stainless steelware, battery chargers, steel files, textile machinery, printing machinery accessories, bicycles, minerals, truck chassis, slotted angles, glassware, drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals, toileteries, paints and varnishes, tyres, thermos flasks, sanitary ware, linoleum, refractories, rubber goods, paper products, plastic goods, batteries and torches, cotton textiles, woollen textiles, silk and rayon textiles, coir products, leather products, ready made garments, jute goods, hosiery items, tea, cashewnuts, cigarettes, tinned foods, biscuits and confectionary, spices, tobacco samples, handicrafts, handlooms, gramphone records, sports goods, wigs and precious jewellery.

Sydney International Fair, Sydney (Australia)—16th to 25th October, 1969

Sewing machines and fans, stainless steel articles, diesel engines, files, petrol pump unit, wire ropes, refrigerator compressor, bicycle parts, cables and wires, sanitaryware, laboratory equipments, vacuum flasks, chemicals, biological models, glass products, plastic goods, cotton textiles, coir goods, jute goods, marine products, cashewnuts, handicrafts, handlooms, carpets, musical instruments, books, spices, pickles and fruit juices etc.

Reorganisation of Home Ministry

3500. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain important structural changes are about to take place to re-organise the functions of the Home Ministry ;

(b) whether the intelligence division and the aspect of Centre-State relationship are being transferred to the Prime Minister's Secretariat ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which they would be implemented ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. In fact, misleading and tendencious reports appearing in a section of the Press recently were contradicted by an official spokesman of the Prime Minister's Secretariat soon after the reports appeared.

(c) Does not arise.

Laboratory Tests of Samples Brought by U. S. Astronauts from Moon

3501. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India has made any request to the United States to make available for laboratory tests the samples U. S. astronauts have brought from the moon ; and

(b) if so, the response of the U. S. Government thereto ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) No, Sir. Our scientists will naturally follow with interest, the results of investigations being made by U. S. scientists as they become available.

(b) Does not arise.

Sino-Pak, Road in Kashmir

3502. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has reported to the U.N.O. about the construction of Sino-Pak. road in the Indian territory of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, when and the response of the U.N.O., if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir This was done in a letter sent by the Permanent Representative of India to the U.N. to the Presinent of the Security Council on July 21, 1969. The U.N. Sectetariat, in accordance with the usual practice, has circulated the letter to all members of the Council.

Export of Bones

3503. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a). whether it is a fact that India exports human and animal bones to foreign countries :

(b) if so, to which countries and how much foreign exchange India earns therefrom per year on an average ; and

(c) the total foreign exchange earned during the last five years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a). Animal bones (in the form of crushed, grist and meal are exported. Besides export of human skeletons for biological research is also allowed.

(b) and (c). A statement showing countrywise exports of animal bones is attached. As regards country-wise exports of human skeletons, these are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1671/69].

Nuclear Plant in East Pakistan with U.S.S.R. Aid

3504. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : SHRI RAM AVATAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. is planning to set up a new nuclear plant in East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a). The Soviet Union has completed the technical feasibility study of the proposed Rooppur nuclear project in East Pakistan. According to Pakistani press reports, Soviet Union has suggested a nuclear power plant of 400 mw capacity.

(b) Bilateral coperation for utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful pruposes is not unusual.

Rationalisation of Trades and Grades of Industrial Employees in Ordnance Factories

3505. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to go into the question of rationalisation of Trades and Grades of industrial employees in Ordnance Factories and connected issues ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof ; and

(c) when the report is likely to be submitted to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes. Sir. The Government have appointed a Committee to go into the question of rationalisation of trades and grades of industrial employees in Ordnance Factories.

(b) The terms of reference are :

(i) to consider whether a reduction in the number of grades in any of the existing trades is necessary ;

(ii) to consider whether two or more trades are found to be more or less similar and have practically the same duties, so that they can be amalgamated ;

(iii) to consider whether the introduction of any new trades with appropriate grades is necessary having regard to the new items of plant and machinery, new processes of production, repair or maintenace which have been adopted recently ; and

(iv) to examine the present pattern existing in various Ordnance Factories in respect of ratios between various grades in individual trades and to recommend, if necessary, a more equitable pattern taking into account the present and anticipated nature of workload and the plants and processes available and consistent with the recommendations under the terms of reference.

(c) The Committee has been asked to submit its report within a period of 4 months from the date it is set up. Accordingly the report of the Committee will be due by end of December 1969.

India' Trade Delegation to Japan, South Korea and Hongkong

3506. SHRI RAMACAANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a trade Team visited Japan, South Korea and Hongkong recently ;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted its report to Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) No, Sir. No official trade team has visited these countries recently.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Indian Security Force's clash with Armed Pakistanis in J & K.

3507. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of armed Pakistanis clashed with the Indian Security Forces in Garh village, 35 miles from Jammu on the 19th June, 1969 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any official report in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c) On the 18th June, 1969, our security forces opened fire on Pakistani intruders who were trying to carry away cattle from our side of the border, near Gardh village, approximately 7 miles south-west of Jaurian. One Pakistani was killed, and the others fled across the border. There was no such incident on the 19th June.

Talks with Indonesia on Pepper Exports

3508. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bilateral talks are likely to be held with Indonesia to formulate proposals for better prices for pepper in the World Market ; and

(b) if so, the main issues that are likely to be taken up and by what time the meeting is likely to be held ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The question of evolving some arrangement to safeguard the unit price of pepper was *inter-alia* discussed between officials of the two countries. The talks were exploratory in nature, and are likely to be continued further.

Performance of Territorial Army Personnel during Chinese and Pakistani Aggressions

3509. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the territorial Army

personnel performed duties at the Chinese and Pakistani aggressions at par with the regular army ;

(b) if so, the benefits accorded to the T. A. personnel by way of gratuity and pension ; and

(c) whether their service in T. A. is counted for seniority purposes in Civil Government employments like that of regular Army/Emergency Commissioned Officer ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Some Territorial Army units were embodied for duty during the Chinese and the Pakistani aggressions. They were allotted tasks specified for those units.

(b) Gratuity at the rate of half month's pay for each aggregate year of embodied service in the Territorial Army subject to a maximum of 9 months' pay is admissible, provided an individual has a minimum of 4 years' aggregate embodied service to his credit. Service pension is not admissible for service rendered in the Territorial Army under the existing rules. As regards disability pension and special family pension, T. A. personnel are accorded the same treatment as given to regular Army personnel.

(c) Territorial Army personnel who subsequently take up civil Government service are not allowed any benefit of T. A. service towards seniority in civil. However, Territorial Army personnel who are already Government servants, on reversion to their civil duty, are allowed to count service rendeed with the Territorial Army at par with their civil service.

Gazetted Government Employees of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Holding T. A. Commission

3510. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Civil Gazetted Government employees from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan holding T. A. Commission ;

(b) whether these officers were called for service during Emergency ;

(c) if so, whether their interests for promotions in their parent departments have been safeguarded ; and

(d) whether any of such officers were passed over for promotion ; if so the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Deployment by Pakistan of a Army Division on Rajasthan Border

3511. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has raised a full Army Division in its desert areas bordering western Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, whether Government have sent any protest note in this connection to the Government of Pakistan ; and

(c) the nature of reply received thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). While Government are aware of the deployment of Pakistani armed forces across the Rajasthan border and other military activities, including training exercises involving movement of troops, there are no indications that a new division has been raised as mentioned.

Russian aid for Pakistan for Conversion of the port of Gwadar into a Major Naval Base

3512. SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent newspaper reports that the Government of Pakistan has revived its five-year old project and has secured for it aid from the Governmt of U.S.S.R. for converting its existing small port of Gwadar on the west coast into a major Pakistani Naval Base from which Pakistani Navy will be able to command the sea-way from and to the Persian Gulf ;

(b) if so, the full facts about the project and its impact on India's naval strategy ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to counter it ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have seen reports to the effect that Pakistan is developing Gwadar as a major port with the assistance of the Government of USSR.

All developments having a bearing on the security of our country are closely watched and taken note of in our Defence Plans.

महाराष्ट्र में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

3514. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय संकट के कारण महाराष्ट्र में कितनी कपड़ा मिलें बंद होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने श्रमिक तथा अन्य कर्मचारी बेरोजगार हो जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) उक्त संकट को हल करने के लिये सरकार ने जो प्रस्ताव किया है उसको ब्योरा क्या है ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

नारियल जटा उद्योग संबंधी अध्ययन-दल

3515. **श्री देवराव पाटिल** : क्या **वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में नारियल जटा उद्योग के विकास के सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन करने के लिये कोई अध्ययन-दल नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस अध्ययन-दल ने अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ग) उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अध्ययन दल का गठन 22 जुलाई, 1969 को किया गया था और उसके द्वारा छः महीने की अवधि में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये जाने की अपेक्षा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Ban on Export of Raw Goatskins

3516. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to stop the export of raw goatskins by 1973 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the estimated loss of foreign exchange as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). The export of raw goatskins is being gradually reduced and is proposed to be stopped altogether by 1973 ; this is in order to make more raw materials available for the local tanning and finishing industry so that there could be more exports of tanned goatskins and finished leather made thereform.

(c) There is likely to be no loss of foreign exchange as a result of the stopping of the export of raw goatskins ; on the other hand there will be increased earnings of foreign exchange through exports of tanned goatskins and finished leather for which unit value realisations are higher.

Indo-Afghan Fruit Trade

3517. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trade in

fresh fruit between India and Afghanistan through Pakistan has started recently ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is the only land route by which India can have trade with Afghanistan ;

(c) whether Government are considering to have alternate route linking India and Afghanistan direct ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. From August 1966, movement of fresh fruits from Afghanistan to India has been allowed by Pakistan through Husainiwala.

(c) and (d). An alternative route *e.g.* sea-cum-land route *via* Iran is possible. The traders can also air-freight their goods between India and Afghanistan. These alternatives, however, involve additional cost in transportation.

Crisis in Tea Industry in India

3518. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious crisis which the tea industry is facing in India ;

(b) whether the tax incidence on tea since 1960 has risen to 74 per cent in 1969 and thereby putting Indian tea at a disadvantage in competitive export market ;

(c) whether Indian tea being exposed to a buyer's market, it is possible to pass on the increase in the cost of production to the consumers in the export field ; and

(d) whether any steps are contemplated to avert an impending crash threatening the economy of a state like Assam depending largely on tea ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK) : (a) and (d). There is no crisis in the Tea Industry but it has been facing difficulties for which possible and necessary remedial action has been taken from time to time. Although the price of tea was lower in the international market during 1968 compared to the previous year, the loss on account of lower price has been partly offset by higher productivity and production in 1968. With a view to offsetting the decline in prices, the following concessions were granted : (i) the rebate on export duty was increased from 24 p. per kg. to 35 p. per kg. with effect from 1.10.1968. (ii) the special excise duty of 20% of the basic excise duty was withdrawn with effect from 1.10.68 (iii) a replanting subsidy scheme at the rate of Rs. 3500/- per hectare for plain gardens and Rs. 4500/- per hectare for hill gardens was also announced for helping the industry in carrying out replantation of old areas in addition to loan facilities and the facility of procuring machinery for tea processing through the Tea Board on hire purchase which had been there already. A further reduction in export duty on bulk tea from 20% ad valorem reduced by 35 paise per kilogram or Rs. 2.65 per kg. whichever is less to 15% ad valorem reduced by 55 paise per kilogram or Rs. 1.70 per kg. whichever is less, has been given in the budget. The export duty on packet tea in metalic containers has been reduced from 10% ad-valorem to nil while that of packet teas in non-metal container has been reduced from 15% ad-valorem to 5% ad-valorem. The Government are keeping a constant watch on the situation.

(b) No, Sir ; the incidence of taxes on tea in India in 1969 is estimated to be higher than that in 1960 by only 14.3%.

(c) This depends on the inter-action of supply and demand for different types, grades and qualities of tea. While it is possible to pass on the increase in cost of production to buyers in respect of better quality teas which are in great demand and whose supply is not so plentiful, it is difficult in the cases of poorer qualities of tea of which there is a surplus.

Import of Cotton

3519. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries from which cotton was imported during the year 1968-69, the quantity imported and the price at which it was imported :

(b) whether in view of the policy of Government to be self-sufficient in cotton, it is proposed to cut the import quota ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1672/69]

(b) and (c). It has been the endeavour of the Government to reduce import of cotton. The quantum of cotton to be imported during 1969-70 has been determined on the basis of estimated requirements and expected availability of indigenous cotton.

Stay in Strike in Ordnance Factory at Tiruchirapalli

3520. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a complete stay in strike in Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu) ;

(b) if so, whether the employees have gone on strike as a protest against removal of eight employees ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have a negotiated settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir. However, some workers went on tool down strike in the factory for two days from 22.7.69. The workers resumed work on 24.7.69.

(b) Yes, Sir. The workers had gone on strike as a protest against the removal of 8 employees who were convicted by the court on criminal charge.

(c) Does not arise.

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12.10 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported dispute between the staff and the administration of the National Library, Calcutta

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

The reported dispute between the staff and the administration of the National Library, Calcutta.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO) : The National Library Employees Association has been agitating and holding demonstrations intermittently since 14th July, 1969 against 4 of the 5 appointments made on 23rd June, 1969 to Class III and Class IV posts. The 5 appointments made were : one Junior Technical Assistant, two Sorters, one Guard, and one Farash. The Librarian, as the competent appointing authority, made these appointments on the unanimous recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee, made at its meeting held on 30th May, 1969.

The 4 appointments objected to were :

(1) Guard, on the ground that he had not been sponsored by the Employment Exchange for the post ;

(2) and (3) Two Sorters, on the ground that although vacancies existed from an earlier date, their appointments were made effective only from 23rd June, 1969, i.e. the date when the orders were issued ; and

(4) One Junior Technical Assistant, on the ground that he was not eligible for consideration due to insufficient length of service, late receipt of application, and not being senior-most among the departmental candidates.

On the 22nd July, 1969, the Librarian cancelled the appointment of the Guard subject to further consideration of the case in the light of the objection raised by the Association. Later on that day he also convened a meeting of the Office Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery to thrash out the grievances of the Association. Following these discussions, the Librarian revised his order of the 23rd June, 1969 in respect of numbers (2) and (3) above and made their appointments effective from 25th March, 1969. In respect of the fourth person, who was appointed as Junior Technical Assistant, the Librarian, however, did not agree to revise his orders as the person concerned had been unanimously selected by the Departmental Promotion Committee for the post as the

best candidate on merit. Further, appointment to the post was required to be made by direct recruitment and not by promotion on the basis of the length of service in the Library. As regards late receipt of application, it was explained that at the time the notice was issued, the candidate was on leave and immediately on return from leave, he submitted his application.

On the 5th August, 1969, certain posters were put up by the Association in the Library premises in contravention of the orders issued by the Librarian on 22nd December, 1967 prohibiting display of such posters. On the Association refusing to remove the posters, the Librarian had these posters removed, upon which the employees staged a massive demonstration in front of his room and shouted slogans. Apprehending that the demonstration might get violent and cause damage to the public property and injury to the public servants on duty, he sought police assistance. The police arrived in response to this request and stood by. The Librarian asked the police to go back when the employees gave him an assurance that they would stop the demonstration. Accordingly, the police withdrew from the premises of the Library. However, the employees continued their demonstration for about half an hour or so thereafter and again demonstrated in the evening on that day. They also held demonstrations on the 6th and 7th August, 1969, but have since withdrawn the agitation and there have been no demonstrations since the 8th August, 1969.

The Ministry of Education and Youth Services is deputing a senior officer from the Ministry of Labour to enquire into the strained relations among the members of the staff, which is seriously affecting the working of the Library, and to submit his report as early as possible.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, in view of the national library which is a key academic and cultural institution of national importance having fallen on evil days which led to the Government having to appoint a reviewing committee which has recently reported to the Government, may I know why the statement of the Minister does not really take note of the fact that it is not only a recent dispute but that the relations between the librarian and the staff have been terribly strained over a length of time and things proceeded to such an extremity that the librarian went so far as to call in the police and violate the sanctity of a place like the national library, a thing which has never happened before ? In view of all this happening, and in view also of the fact that the Reviewing Committee which has recently reported, has asked for a librarian to be appointed who would have the qualifications of an academic as well as technical character (which do not seem to be possessed by the present librarian), may I know, why it is that Government is sending only an officer of the Labour Ministry and not make an investigation to be held at a higher level regarding the deterioration of the personnel relations and why Government is not annouhcing the appointment of somebody else taking over the direction of the national library which obviously is not in very capable hands at the moment ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : The hon. Member has raised a large number of questions. I am surprised at this, because he has been a Member of the Reviewing Committee. The report on the National Library has been received by the Government only a few days ago. Now, this statement did not make a reference to all the previous disputes and so on. The hon. Member himself has pointed out about the Librarian calling in the police. I pointed out that this particular dispute was for the appointment of four fellows. In the case of three, satisfactory reply has been given and in the case of the fourth there was some difference. And I do not want to go into the details of the demonstration, the posters and so on. On the question as to why a new librarian has not been appointed etc. surely the hon. Member who is a very senior Member os this House knows very well that this report has just now been received by the Government and it is not possible for the Government to take a decision so quickly on such an important report, without a careful examination of its conclusions and recommendations. As to the question, why it is that I have not sent a high judicial officer, there is no doubt that the Reviewing Committee made a sugges'ion that in view of the strained staff relations in the National Library between the librarian and the staff and particularly in the top levels of the administration of the library, an officer with high judicia\

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

experience should be appointed to go into the whole question. Now, in the meanwhile, came this question of the police coming in there, there being demonstrations and so on. First of all, Government has to take a decision to accept the recommendation. And secondly, you cannot get a judicial officer on the spur of the moment satisfying all these qualifications. And then, he should be ready to go and conduct an enquiry in the matter. In the meanwhile, may be, in my unwisdom, I thought that if I could induce the Chief Labour Commissioner, with the approval of my colleague, to go to Calcutta, spend four or five days and inquire into the matter, and let me know what action should be taken, it will be helpful in this matter.

I think the hon. Member is aware of it.

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार (गुडगांव) : यह पंजाबी है । उनको निकालना चाहते हैं । झगड़ा तो इस बात का है ।

(شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گوڑگانوہ) - وہ پنجابی ہیں اس کو نکالنا چاہتے ہیں - جھگڑا تو اس بات کا ہے -)

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : The National Library is one of our most valuable national assets May I know whether Government have got any information that not merely were there demonstrations by the staff in respect of their various grievances but some bombs were supposed to be planted in the library in order to blow up the place ? Have Government got any information about this ? Will they investigate this in all depth ?

These demonstrations have occurred after a length of time. The employees have been putting forward certain grievances which they have been feeling regarding the canteen and regarding some other things. His that been consistently looked into ? Have the smaller difficulties at least been rectified ? If they have not been rectified, they should be rectified as soon as possible.

DR. V.K R. V RAO : Government have no information about the planting or alleged planting of a bomb in the Library. But since the hon. Member has now made a statement in the House, I shall make inquiries to find out if a bomb was planted or was intended to be planted, if I can get information on that from the Library.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Bombs have been planted in picture-houses in Calcutta.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am not talking of the picture-houses. I am talking of the National Library.

Regarding the second question, after the Chief Labour Commissioner goes to Calcutta, makes inquiries and comes back, if any grievances of the kind that the hon Member has mentioned remain unrectified, we shall see that action is taken to remedy the situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Because of the Librarian's going back on assurances, the employees took a decision to demonstrate peacefully and in a disciplined manner. In West Bengal you saw recently how the jute strike was conducted in a disciplined manner and there was no question of violence or indiscipline. Further, they had been doing demonstration during the recess and outside the gate and also after office hours. They hung some poster-boards in the office canteen. The hon. Minister has misled the House by saying that posters were put up on the library premises on the walls. No ; they were not posters but poster-boards which were hung on the staff canteen which is considered to be staff property for the purpose of use and utilisation. The police was called because the Librarian was planning to do a large-scale suspension and terrorisation of the employees. That was the whole object. This Librarian, Mr. Kalia is a person who was picked up by the UPSC although he did not fulfil all the requisite qualifications, because he was a protected person and a friend of the former Education Secretary, Mr. Prem Kirpal. That was why he was chosen and given that covetable job.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): It should come to Delhi now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This matter had been raised on the floor of the

House regarding the appointment of Mr. Kalia. He was a person considered unfit for the job. In spite of that, he was given that job. Could the Education Minister tell us what has happened during his regime ? Many precious books have been stolen and lost. We do not know what his responsibility is in that regard. A reviewing committee was constituted in the month of May, 1968 which was asked to submit a report within three months, that is, by August, 1968. It is now one year and three months. Why is it that the report has not been submitted ? If the report has since been submitted, what are its findings ? What action do Government propose to take on the report and if not, the reasons therefor ? Will this report be made public and made available to Members of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon Minister has already said something about the report.

DR V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not want to enter into a controversy with the hon. Member regarding the peaceful or non-peaceful character of the demonstration which was held. It is a matter of interpretation. But it may be of interest to know —I am sure my hon. friend will not approve of it—that one of the posters, according to my information, shows a person.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They were not posters but poster-boards.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Let the hon. Member hear my answer. I was referring to posters. I hope the hon. Member will not approve of this poster, and I am sure he would not approve of it ; one of the posters showed a person cutting the throat of another person belonging to a particular langu ge group with a razor and blood dripping on the map of India. I think the Librarian had some reason to object to the display of these posters whether in the canteen or in any other part of the Library. I am sure, knowing the patriotic sentiments of the hon. Member that he will not approve of these posters.

Regarding the report of the Reviewing Committee, I have already said that the report has just been received. Government will examine the report and after they have examined it they will come to their own conclusion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : According to the terms of reference, the report should have been submitted in the month of August, 1968. Will the hon. Minister tell us why the committee sat over it for one year and three months ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know how I would be in a position to explain why a committee has taken more time to submit its report than it was expected to do. But an hon. Member of this House, and a very distinguished person who belongs to another wing of the same party to which my hon. friend belongs, was a member of that committee and it may be that he may be in a position to give an expalanation why so much time was taken in submitting this report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Are Government going to remove this Librarian who is not qualified ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister made a statement. Then, the hon. Member asked a question or clarification, He gave a counter-statement ; after the counter-statement, he is still asking questions again. There is no end to it at that rate. He could have asked for any clarification. He need not have asked why the report was not submitted and so on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a question affecting hundreds of employees.

MR. SPEAKER : But there should be some reosonable latitude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : We are only performing our duty here.

MR. SPEAKER : On his suggestion I had brought this up. But I did not know that he would make such a longer counter-statement.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : I do not know why the hon. Minister is so much worried about posters in Calcutta. Calcutta happens to be the city of posters and all types of posters are there and even violent posters are there but

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

the consequences are not that violent. I do not know whether there were not posters in the canteen before hand.

I would like to know whether there was real provocation for calling in the police. I would also like to know whether there has been any uniform legislation regarding regulation in these matters so far as libraries are concerned, because the universities do have certain regulations regarding the calling in of the police etc. They have a certain academic freedom etc. I would like to know whether a similar thing is there in the library also, and whether the standing instructions relate to the display of posters in the canteen ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I want to assure hon. Members that I was not particularly worried about these posters. The point was that the Librarian issued an order that posters of an undesirable character should not be put up in any part of the library premises. But those posters were put up and they were removed under his orders. Then, the employees demonstrated. Whether the posters were of a nature which would lead to violence or not is something on which I have no special information.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : पोस्टर के अन्दर क्या है । उसकी भाषा कैसी है, उसके अन्दर क्या लिखा है, यह तो बतलाइये ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not know. I have already given the information that I have. One poster showed a picture of one person—I do not know how they showed from the picture about the language group—belonging to one language group cutting the throat of the person of another language group with a razor and blood dripping on the map of India. I have not seen the poster myself but this is the information that I have got.

Regarding the police being called in, according to my information, the Librarian had to call the police in because they had prevented him from coming out of his room. I do not know the technical meaning of the term 'gherao', but I think it was something like that. I am also informed that the police came in but they did not do anything ; I am told they had no instructions to do anything. They waited there and when the employees said that they would not demonstrate, the police went back.

Regarding the rules for calling in the police and so on, I am still to find out from the hon. Member what those regulations are that exist in the universities under which police could be called or could not be called. To the best of my information, normally the vice-chancellors do not call the police into the campus until they feel that there is danger to life or to property. I presume the same thing must also be applied to the national libraries.

12.30 hrs.

RE : POINT OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न का क्या हुआ है । चार दिन हो गये हैं, मैं इन्तजार कर रहा हूं । वह श्री एस० के० पाटिल और श्री निजलिंगप्पा के बारे में था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाटिल साहब एक आनरेबल मैम्बर्स हैं इस हाउस के । उनको लिखा गया था । उनका जवाब अभी मिला है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उनका जवाब अच्छी तरह देख लूं । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जल्दी में मैं ऐसी वैसे रूलिंग दे दूं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He should have written to you ; instead, he has issued a press statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल रखिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका भी लम्बा चौड़ा है. उनका भी है...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : निचोड़ निकाल लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निचोड़ तो यह है मुझे थोड़ा सा और पूछना पड़ेगा । मैं देख लूं क्यों

है, कैसा है। मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि उसका कोई डिफेंट इन्टरप्रेटेशन किया जाए।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : दस हजार और पांच हजार रुपये लिये हैं या नहीं लिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन मानता है लिये हैं। मुझे देखना पड़ेगा। आप बहुत दूर तक पहुंचते हैं, मुझे जरा देखना पड़ता है काफी कुछ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज को बदनाम.....

MR. SPEAKER : He is a member who is very vigilant. इस वास्ते मुझे थोड़ा समझ कर बात करनी पड़ती है। लिमये साहब के बाद श्री फरनेन्डीज आते हैं। मैंने थोड़ा सा देखा था। जल्दी मैंने देखा था। नुझे तसल्ली नहीं हुई। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि अच्छी तरह मैं देख लूं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : You are an impartial person. Do not allow anybody to take advantage of it.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 55 करोड़ वाला ट्रांम्बे वाला मैंने मान लिया था। यहां मुझे क्या फिक्र है।

He was very kind in inviting my attention to it.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement re : reasons for delay in action on Tariff Commission report

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement showing reasons for delay in action taken on the Tariff Commission's report on the price structure of rayon tyre yarn/cord/fabric. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1650/69]

Report on communal disturbances in Gorakhpur

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K S. RAMASWAMY) : On behalf of Shri Y. B. Chavan : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Communal Disturbances in Jainpur and Suchetpur (District Gorakhpur-U.P.) (September 24-25, 1967). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1651/69]

Notifications re : All India Services Act

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(1) The Indian Police Secrvice (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1743 in Gazette of India, dated the 26th July, 1969.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1744 in Gazette of India, dated the 26th July, 1969.

(3) G.S.R. 1745, published in Gazette of India, dated the 26th July, 1969 cancelling Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 1444 and G.S.R. 1445 published in Gazette of India, dated the 21st June, 1969.

(4) The All India Services (Death-*cum*-Retirment Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1747 in Gazette of India, dated the 26th July, 1969.

(5) The Eighth Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1748 in Gazette of India, dated the 26th July, 1969.

(6) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strengh) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1804 in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd August, 1969.

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

(7) The Seventh Amendment of 1969 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S R. 1805 in Gazette of India, dated the 2nd August, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT– 1652/69]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-second Report

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI (Gandhinagar) : I beg to present the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Where is Shri Khadilkar, Sir ? Has he resigned his office or is he discharging the functions of the Deputy-Speaker ?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Is he keeping fit ? We are anxious to know about his health.

MR. SPEAKER : About keeping good health, if a member is absent, it should not always be presumed that he must be sick.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am concerned about knowing whether he has resigned his office or he is still discharging the functions of the Deputy-Speaker. We should not be kept in the dark about it. (*Interruptions.*)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : क्या आपके चुने जाने के बाद उपाध्यक्ष आप से मिले हैं ? आपको क्या उन्होंने कुछ बताया है कि वह प्रिजाइड करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे या इस्तीफा देंगे.....

श्री स० मो बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उनकी इतनी चिन्ता कैसे हो गई है ?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : को भी प्रिजाइड करे उसकी सेहत का भी बहुत ख्याल हमें रखना पड़ता है । क्या आपको उन्होंने कुछ बताया है कि प्रिजाइड करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मिले थे और उन्होंने बताया था कि एक दो दिन के बाद आ जायेंगे । अगर आपका खयाल है कि जल्दी आना चाहिये तो उनको बुला लेता हूं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अच्छा होगा । जरा देख लेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आ जाएंगे । आप इतने उदासीन क्यों हो रहे हैं ?

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : PRESIDENT NIXON'S VISIT TO INDIA

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dinesh Singh.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : On a point of order. While welcoming a statement from the Minister on President Nixon's visit to India, I want to draw your attention to certain relevant things. We submitted certain call attention notices ; we also submitted some short questions. The call attention notices were rejected ; so were the short notice questions. I received a communication this morning rejecting my short notice question.

This raises a fundamental question. If the Minister communicated to you his decision to make a statement before the short notice questions or call attention notices were tabled, it is all right. But if it was done after that I should say that it is an attempt to limit the functioning of Members of Parliament.....(*Interruptions.*)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 29-30 तारीख को निक्सन साहब आए थे । आज तेरह तारीख है । करीब पन्द्रह दिन के बाद ये बयान दे रहे हैं । इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं रह जाता है । अगर बयान देना था तो दो तीन दिन के बाद देना चाहिये था ताकि सदन और देश को मालूम होता कि इसकी क्या जानकारी है । यह बहुत गलत परम्परा है ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उनके आने

के एक दो दिन बाद मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन दिया था । अब इस पर आप हमें सवाल पूछने का मौका अवश्य दें ।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hem Barua refers to call attention notices. Some call attention notices are admitted by the Chair ; others are rejected. There is no question why they are rejected. Usually the Chair asks the Minister concerned before deciding on a call attention notice. I can reject adjournment motions and call attention notices. In this case the normal practice has been followed that of asking the Minister if he would like to make a statement. But leaving aside that, the Minister has got a basic right according to the rules of procedure to make a statement any time in this House ; there are no limits on that..... (*Interruptions.*)

He is exercising his right and I am not here to prevent that. How can I check a Minister from making a statement ? I am not sitting here to tell him about propriety or impropriety. He is exercising his right to make a statement.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । बयान जो मन्त्री महोदय देने जा रहे हैं वह हमको आज सुबह मिल गया था । श्री हेम बरुआ ने अभी कहा है है कि इस पर हमने कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन दिया था । उसको मानना या नहीं मानना आपके अधिकार क्षेत्र में है । लेकिन इस बयान में ऐसी बातें कही गई है जो बिल्कुल गलत है । अमरीका की हाउस आफ कांग्रेस में यह आरोप हुआ है अमरीका की सरकार पर एक सदस्य के द्वारा कि पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान की लड़ाई के तीन दिन के बाद अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को हथियार देना शुरू कर दिया था :

> "We were also informed that no decision had been taken to supply arms to Pakistan."

MR. SPEAKER : The statement has not been laid on the Table of the House nor has it been given by the hon Minister. How can the hon. Member discuss it ? What is this ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : Would you like the statement to be laid on the Table of the House, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I lay it on the Table of the House.

Statement

At the invitation of the President of India, President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon paid a visit to Delhi from 31st July to 1st August, 1969. Talks were held between the Prime Minister and President Nixon, in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. The discussions covered a wide range of subjects, including matters of international importance, the situation in Asia and bilateral relations. President Nixon gave the Prime Minister his impressions of his visits to countries of South-East Asia. He expressed his continued interest in the peace and progress of Asia and his hope that the countries of Asia would solve their problems in their own way and without interference from outside. He also expressed his Government's determination to co-operate, both bilaterally and multilaterally, in the economic development of the countries of Asia.

The Prime Minister gave President Nixon a picture of the social and economic progress achieved in India in recent years, the determination of the Government and people of India to achieve self-sufficiency in food shortly and self-sustaining economy in the next decade. She expressed India's appreciation of the economy assistance received from U. S. A.

The President expressed his happiness at the progress achieved by India in recent years and his continued desire to help in India's economic development.

Simultaneously with the meetings between the Prime Minister and the President, talks were also held between the officials of the two sides. These talks broadly covered the same area as these talks between the two heads of Governments.

The Indian side referred to the efforts being made by Asian nations to promote greater economic co-operation among themselves under the aegis of various regional

[Statement]

organisations like E. C. A. F. E., the Asian Council of Ministers etc., and the need to give support to these efforts A reference was also made to the various proposals for economic collaboration and regional trade and transit arrangements between India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and other countries.

President Nixon showed sympathetic interest in the various moves being made to strengthen economic co-operation in Asia and said the U. S. A. was studying the situation carefully.

The question of security in Asia was touched upon and the Prime Minister expressed India's conviction that there could be no real security for the countries of the region unless there was rapid economic development and social justice. The President agreed that it was unrealistic to envisage security in terms that did not take into account the real economic and social problems of the countries of the region.

The two sides discussed the problem of a peaceful settlement in Vietnam and the possibilities of economic development after a Vietnam settlement. Both sides expressed the hope that the present negotiations would lead to a speedy peaceful solution acceptable to all parties concerned.

The situation in West Asia was discussed. Both sides felt that a lasting and durable peace should be achieved in terms of the Security Council Resolution of November 22, 1967. They expressed the hope that the situation in West Asia would not deteriorate further or escalate into a larger conflict.

The Prime Minister discussed with the President the present state of Indo-Pakistan relations and explained the efforts that India had made to normalise relations with Pakistan. The President reiterated his Government's view that Indo-Pakistan relations should be settled peacefully and bilaterally between the two countries. We were also informed that no decision had been taken to supply arms to Pakistan.

President and Mrs. Nixon received a very warm and cordial reception from the Government and the people of India. The exchange of views between the two leaders led to a better understanding of each other's points of view and will, it is hoped, result in greater co-operation for mutual benefit and for peace in Asia and the world.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow any discussion on the statement. They can take note of it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस विषय पर बहस होने दीजिए । मेरा आरोप है कि अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति ने झूठ और गलत बातें कही हैं, जो इस बयान में लिखी गई हैं ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विभाग द्वारा बड़ी घांधलियां हो रही हैं । अगर मन्त्री महोदय त्यागपत्र दे दें, तो अच्छा हो ।

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी अर्ज सुन लीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down or not ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप कम से कम इस पर बहस होने दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे ।

When a statement is made by the Minister, the rules provide that a discussion cannot automatically follow. But, in spite of that, you are forcing the House. I am really sorry.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : May I say a word ? The hon Member has made an allegation that the President of the United States has told a lie. I do not think that it is right for us to make such remarks about the head of a State.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He is charged in his own House.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Whatever he may be charged with in his own House, is not the reason for us to charge the head of a State of another country. (*Interruption*.) The hon. Member must listen to me first. It is I think a practice in the House not to

make such allegations and references in respect of the head of a State. I would beg of you to request the hon. Member to withdraw that, because it will create a certain amount of misunderstanding What happens in the House in the United States is not our concern here.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं उन शब्दों को वापस लेने के लिए तैयार हूं, लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति के नाम से जो बयान दिया गया है, वह बिल्कुल गलत है।

MR. SPEAKER : No reflections can be made, according to the Rules of Procedure, on the head of a State. I am not going to allow Mr. George Fernandes to proceed with this. Take it for granted. I am not going to allow it. It can be discussed on merits, but you cannot use any improper remarks about any Head of a State. The rules provide that it should not be done. (*Interruption*) Should there not be some healthy precedents, because, tomorrow somebody will say it is a remark againt the Head of a State. You cannot make remarks even against the Government of another State.

श्री जाज फरनेन्डीज : मैं उन शब्दों को वापस लेता हूं, लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय ने गलत बताया है।

MR. SPEAKER : In spite of my repeated request, you get up and make some remark and then withdrawn the same. What is this ?

Let us proceed to the next item of business.

12.43 hrs.

DELHI HIGH COURT (AMENDMENT) BILL—(*Contd.*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill. The time taken already is one hour and 15 minutes. 15 more minutes are left.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was explaining the reason for raising the limit of the original civil jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court. The proposal actually emanated from the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court, and we have consulted the Chief Justice of India and he also concurred with the proposal. The Advocates Association of the subordinate courts of Delhi are also of the view that the jurisdiction should be like this

In this connection, I may mention the position that is prevailing in the major cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. In Calcutta, the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court extends up to Rs. 10,000 In Bombay, it is Rs. 10,000 and the State Government has been given the power to increase it to Rs 25,000. In Madras, the Madras Government have put it at Rs. 50,000 So, this is in line with the policy pursued in other States. If the limit is further enhanced up to Rs 1 lakh, then the subordinate courts will be burdened with more work and arrears will start collecting in those courts.

Many hon. Members had suggested that the arrears should be reduced and for that purpose more Judges should be appointed. We have al eady taken steps in that direction. We have advised the States to appoint more number of Judges wherever it is necessary taking into consideration the filing of suits, their disposal and arrears, and also to fill up the vacancies as soon as possible. If any Judge is appointed for any other work, like a commission or any such thing, and if he is not returned in six months, another person should be appointed on an *ad-hoc* basis so that the work does not suffer.

In the last two years the strength of the various High Court Judges has been increased from 245 to 294. The Government has also proposed to constitute a three-Judges committee with the Chief Justice of India as chairman to go into the question of delay and to suggest some remedial measures.

The hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, said that Judges age appointed on party basis and that relatives of so-and so are appointed. I strongly refute this criticism. The Constitution has laid down certain guidelines as to how Judges should be appointed and we are following that strictly. They are appointed on the basis of merit, integrity and honesty. Under article 217 a Judge of the High Court is to be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court. We are following that principle and no preference is given to anybody because of his party affiliations.

The hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, said that free legal aid should be given to the poor so that real justice is done. The Law Ministry is looking into this proposal and I hope they will come up with a proposal very soon.

I do not think it is necessary that this Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. The hon. Member, Shri Mandal, said that because the High Court issued summons in the Shankaracharya case, the High Court should be scrapped. We do not pass judgment on High Courts because of wrong decisions by the High Court. After careful consideration we had given this original jurisdiction under the Act of 1966 and I hope the House will agree with the suggestion to raise the limit to Rs. 50,000.

MR. SPEAKER : There are two amendments by Sarvashri Mandal and Om Prakash Tyagi. Are they withdrawing them ?

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Mashipur) : I want leave of the House to withdraw my amendment (No. 15).

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I also withdraw my amendment (No. 17).

MR. SPEAKER : Have they the leave of the House to withdraw their amendments ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments No 15 and 17 were, by leave withdrawn

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3—(*Amendment of section 5.*)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 2 and 3,—

for "fiftty thousand rupees" *substitute*- "thirty thousand rupees" (11)

कल तो मैंने इसके बारे में कहा ही है, आज फिर वही कहता हूं कि यह जो रकम बढ़ा देने से सरकार समझती है कि समस्या का हल हो हो जायगा, यह सही नहीं है । अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि रकम रखने से दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में काम बढ़ेगा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत धारणा है । तात्कालिक वह जनता पर बोझ आएगा । आखिर वह हिन्दुस्तान के लोग ही तो यह मुकदमे लाते हैं और वह सब अमीर ही नहीं होते है, पैसे वाले ही नहीं होते हैं उनमें गरीबी भीहोते है भले ही वह कर्जा लाते हैं या और कहीं से लाते हैं तो उनके लिए अगर यह करेंगे कि बड़ी रकम के ही केसेज यहां लाने देंगे तो उसमें हो सकता है कि यहां डिस्पोजल ज्यादा जल्दी हो और लोअर कोर्ट्स में बहुत बोझ आयेगा । इसलिए पचास हजार की रकम जो आप रखना चाहते हैं वह ज्यादा होगी । उसकी जगह मेरा संशोधन है कि तीस हजार कर दें । पांच हजार ही ज्यादा बढ़ाएं ।

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I put Amendment No. 11 moved by Shri Shiv Chander Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 11 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4— *Amendment section 17.*

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 5 and 6,—

for "fifty thousand rupees" *substitute*- "thirty thousand rupees" (12)

MR. SPEAKER : I put Amendment No. 12 moved by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

Clause 5— *Amendment of certain laws.)*

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 9,—

for "fifty thousand rupees" *substitute*- "thirty thousand rupees" (13)

Page 2, lines 11 and 12,—

for "fifty thousand rupees" *substitute*- "thirty thousand rupees" (14)

MR. SPEAKER : I put both the amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendments 13 and 14 were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 1— *Short title and commencement.)*

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1968" *substitute* "1969" (2)

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 1, line 4,—

for "1968" *substitute* '1969" (2)

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I beg to move ;

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Nineteenth" *substitute*

"Twentieth" (1)

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

"Page 1, line 1,—

for "Nineteenth" *substitute*-

"Twentieth" (1)

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Title was added to the Bill

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Lobo Prabhu. Just one minute.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Uripi) : I was not present when my name was called for moving amendments. Now should I speak on the amendments ...

MR. SPEAKER : We have passed that stage. Now this is the Third Reading.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I regret very much that Government did not concede a very simple amendment. They are determined to rush through, to enact anything that is put before them by their staff. This was a very simple amendment and it was supported by nearly every member of the Opposition that the limit should be raised to Rs. 1 lakh in order to save the public from higher expenses on litigation in the High Court by way of higher court fees, lawyers' fees, and so on. Why is the Government against common people ? They are making use of their brute strength to get this passed. This is a matter of which they should genuinely be ashamed. They are not people's Government, whatever they may call themselves.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : It is rather strange that, in regard to the Delhi

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

High Court, the Government wants that there should be some original jurisdiction as regards civil matters, While in the other High Courts, the subordinate judges and the district courts have got unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters, why should there be this particular feature in regard to the Delhi High Court ? Why should they follow the old provincial law that there should be some original jurisdiction regarding civil matters ? It only involves more expenditure and entails trouble to the litigants to come from the mofussil district to Delhi for conducting their litigation. It does not help anybody. The High Court will have appellate jurisdiction in any way. So, it does not help anybody - their raising the limit from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 for original jurisdiction in civil matters.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What about the reply ?

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I have already explained everything in the main reply.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : These are new points. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : I have already explained everything.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

12.59 hrs.

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. members are aware, this Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission which were submitted on redress of grievances. This was the first report submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission ..

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister may continue his speech after Lunch. The House stands adjourned for Lunch.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Shri Vasudevan Nair—*in the Chair*]

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS BILL—*contd*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I was saying...

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। बिहार में एक ऐसा कीड़ा चला है जिससे बिहार के किसान भयंकर संकट में हैं। मदई फ़सल तो खत्म हो चुकी है, अगहनी फसल भी खत्म होने जा रही है। किसानों में बड़ी निराश फैली हुई है लेकिन सरकार की ओर से कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। सहरसा, पूर्णीय, दरभंगा मुजफ्फरपुर, उत्तर बिहार जो कि अनाज का भंडार कहलाता है, वहां पर इसके कारण जो निराशा फैली हुई है, जो आतंक छा गया है, उसको समाप्त करने के लिए यहां पर सरकार कोई वक्तव्य दे और अविलम्ब उससे रक्षा की व्यवस्था करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should give a proper notice.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सभापति महोदय, बिहार में गंगा की बाढ़ से और गंडक की बाढ़ से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। 1500 गांव में तबाही आ गई है। उनकी मदद के लिए अविलम्ब कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिए ताकि किसानों को कुछ राहत पहुंच सके। हम लोगों ने कल हवाई जहाज से जा कर देखा उत्तरी बिहार का इलाका पानी में जलमग्न है। उसकी तरफ सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : खास तौर पर बिहार के किसान और आस पास के किसान जैसे उड़ीसा के किसान या जहां-जहां पर भी किसानों को बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ है, उनको गवर्नमेंट नोट करे और फौरन उनकी रिलीफ का इन्तजाम करे। बिहार के किसान तो देश के सभी किसानों से गरीब हैं। मेरी दर्खास्त है कि गवर्नमेंट फौरन उनकी रिलीफ का इंतजाम करे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, वर्ल्ड बैंक ने अपना बैंक रेट बढ़ा दिया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार उसके ऊपर यहां एक वक्तव्य दे कि उसका इस देश के विकास पर क्या असर पड़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot go on like this, mentioning subject after subject. We know that Bihar is under President's rule and some Members raise some important questions concerning Bihar. Government has taken note of it. Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री केदार पान्डेय (गोरेरा) : सभापति महोदय, यह क्या बात है कि सरकार किसानों की कोई भी बात सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती है : दूसरों की सारी बातें यहां पर सुनी जाती हैं। लेकिन जब किसानों के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात कही जाती है तो उसको नहीं सुना जाता है। बिहार में 8-10 जिलों में कीड़े से फसल को नुकसान हो रहा है—इस बात को सरकार सुनने के लिए क्यों नहीं तैयार हो रही है ?

MR. CHAIRMAM : At this stage, I cannot allow any other discussion than the consideration of the Bill. But some Members wanted to refer to some important matters. Of course, I was a little indulgent. I hope the hon. Members will understand and try to make use of some other opportunity. The hon. Member can give a calling-attention-notice or resort to some other method.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I was mentioning that this Bill to create an institution of Lokpal and Lokayuktas had been brought forward in view of the public demand to create an institution to look after the grievances and allegations which are made from time to time by the members of the public against the administration This Bill seeks to set up an institution of Lokpal. The Lokpal will look into the complaints and grievances regarding the work done by the Ministers and Secretaries to Government. The Lokayukta will look into the complaints ...

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Including the Prime Minister ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I am coming to that.

The Lokayukta will look into the complaints which are made about officials below the level of Secretaries To inspire full and complete confidence in the Lokpal and Lokayukta, particularly the Lokpal, we have devised a procedure in this Bill so that the person who is ultimately appointed to this high office enjoys the fullest confidence of the nation and is not made a subject-matter of political controversy. We have provided that the Lokpal will be appointed after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition in Parliament As it stands today, there is no Leader of the Opposition at present. In that case it has been provided in the Bill that various Opposition groups will elect a person for this purpose and he will be consulted regarding the appointment of the Lokpal.

We were also very careful to provide in the Bill that nobody who is appointed to this high office should look forward to another term of office at the discretion of the Government Our main purpose was to see that the person who is appointed to this

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

high office and who has to deal with the charges against Ministers and senior Secretaries to Government and other Government officers is not obliged to look to those very people against whom he may have occasions to hold inquiries. Therefore, we have provided that there would be no second term for the Lokpal.

We have not provided for any age-limit, but we have provided for a term of five years, and after five years, the person who holds that post for five years will not be reappointed to the same office. The main purpose of this is to see that there is no suspicion in the people's minds that the incumbent to this high office is trying to do things to ensure his continuance for a second term. To avoid this kind of suspicion, we have provided for this.

We have also provided for the competent authorities to whom the Lokpal will submit his reports. As the House knows, the institution of Lokpal is sought to be created more or less on the model of the Ombudsman which we find in several other countries. There also, the competent authority has been provided for. In case Government disagree with the recommendations made by the Lokpal and Lokayukta we have given the authority to them to make a special report to Parliament, which will be laid before Parliament and then Parliament will be entitled to go into those reports and take its own decisions.

We have also provided that they can follow their own procedures and conduct investigations. These two dignitaries would have the powers of the civil court and can summon persons and call for documents, information etc.

Since this Bill was a very important one and this kind of institution was being created in the country for the first time, we referred it to a Joint Committee of both Houses. I must say that the chairman and the Members who served on that Committee worked diligently. I must specially thank the chairman of the committee who spared no pains to make the deliberations of the committee a success and because of the friendly and very objective discussions in the committee, I must say that a large number of amendments were moved and a good many of them were accepted, and so, this Bill has been amended by the committee in quite a substantial manner. As regards the amendments which were accepted by Government and approved by the Committee, it is not as if they came from one section of the House ; many amendments, in fact, the majority of those amendments came from the Opposition side and they were accepted in the Joint Committee and they have been incorporated in the Bill in its various clauses.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention some of the important amendments that the Joint Committee has made. The Bill as is went to the Joint Committee was different. Certain changes have been made in the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee.

As I had mentioned earlier, the first amendment that was made by the Joint Committee was regarding the deletion of the second term for the Lokpal. This amendment has been made during consideration in the Joint Committee.

There was a provision regarding matters for which commissions of inquiry were appointed and which were excluded from the purview of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas. It was felt in the committee that such matters should not be excluded, because there may be occasions when to avoid scrutiny by the Lokpal and Lokayukta, some commission of inquiry might be appointed so that the jurisdiction of the Lokpal and Lokayukta is excluded. So, the committee suggested that we should amend clause 8 (2) to exclude such matters when the commission of inquiry is appointed, with the prior concurrence of the Lokpal. Only when a commission of inquiry is appointed with the prior concurrence of the Lokpal, this matter would be excluded, and otherwise it would not be excluded.

Several honourable gentlemen who appeared before the Committee, particularly Dr. Kunzru were a little apprehensive that the new office which we were creating might be completely flooded with all kinds of complaints and the workload may be so large that they will not be able to do any justice to the work ; therefore, they suggested that the Central Government should be empowered to exclude by notification on the recommendation of the Lokpal complaints regarding certain classes of public

servants that might be specified in the notification. This amendment was also made in the Joint Committee.

There was a question of procedure whether the Lokpal would be entitled to make any preliminary inquiry before undertaking investigation on a complaint. There was no specific power or direction given to the Lokpal to make any preliminary inquiry, but we found that it would be better if this position was clarified. So, provision for a preliminary inquiry has been made ; in case the Lokpal finds it necessary to make a preliminary inquiry before undertaking any investigation the Lokpal could do so. The Bill as introduced provided that all investigations would be conducted *in camera*. While this matter was discussed in the Joint Committee it was felt that certain cases which arouse a lot of public interest and public attention should not be heard *in camera*. So, we awarded that particular clause and we have given discretion to the Lokpal to conduct the case in public wherever the public importance of the case deserves that kind of hearing. Discretion has, therefore, been given to the Lokpal so that he can hold inquiry *in camera* whenever he thinks fit or hold inquiries in public whenever he considers that to be necessary in the fitness of things.

Shri P. K Deo was a little anxious about the exclusion of the Prime Minister from the scope of this particular institution. In the Joint Committee there was a good deal of discussion about this matter. The Bill as suggested by the ARC suggested that the Prime Minister should be the competent authority to look into the complaints or reports submitted by the Lokpal against Ministers. But it did not suggest any competent authority to deal with complaints and make a report on the Prime Minister. Therefore, we concluded that the ARC did not intend to include the Prime Minister within the purview of this particular scheme. We gave very deep thought to this matter and found that it would be wholly inappropriate to include the Prime Minister within the scope of the Lokpal.

I would state the reasons. I am quite sure most of the members would agree when I say that it is not a question of any particular Prime Minister being excluded. It is the institution of the office, whether the incumbent belongs to this party or that. For many many decades to come, the Prime Minister may belong to various parties. To include the Prime Minister in this scheme would be the negation of a very important right of this House. Therefore, we thought the Prime Minister should be excluded.

When the Lokpal looks into a complaint against a Minister, may be Home Minister or Finance Minister or any Minister, on an adverse finding by him, the concerned Minister is obliged to resign. He demits the office, but nothing else happens. But when a Prime Minister demits his office, the entire Government goes, not only the Prime Minister but along with him all the members of the Government. This is a political process which is the sole monopoly of this House to bring about ; and to given this power to any particular functionary, how, soever great he may be, would not be proper ; it should be retained by this very House. If it was only a question of only the Prime Minister going out, it would have heen a different matter. But the Prime Minister is normally the Leader of House, the Leader of the Government, a link between Government and Parliament ; and to give the power to bring about such a charge to the Lokpal, a right which is the sole prerogative of this House, to a person nominated by Government would not, I think, be the right thing to do. This is a fundamental right of the Lower House and should always be retained by it, to be shared by nobody else. Therefore, we concluded that the Prime Minister should be excluded from the purview of the Lokpal. I am sure hon. members will agree that irrespective of the present times, it is absolutely important that the right of Parliament is not interfered with by any outside authority in so far as a change of government is concerned.

I see about 150 amendments tabled. As I said earlier, most of these were considered in the joint committee stage which lasted ten months after which this report has been brought forward. If we want to introduce a Bill for the benefit of the public which will simplify the procedure for redress of grievances of the public and if in an attempt to refine it we make it too complicated or elaborate, it will become a self-defeating piece of legislation. Therefore, it would be

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

necessary for us to see that while this becomes an effective piece of legislation, it does not become so elaborate and complicated that in its working it does not produce the necessary results we have in mind. Therefore, I would request hon. members who have tabled amendments not to press them but to see that this Bill receives unanimous support and fulfils the purpose for which it is meant.

I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह विवेकपूर्ण है कि इस तरह का बिल हाउस में लाया जाये जो मिनिस्टर मिनिस्टर के दर्म्यान डिस्पेरिटी क्रिएट करता हो, जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर और दूसरे मिनिस्टरों के बीच में डिस्पेरिटी क्रिएट करता हो ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन के अनुकूल है जिसमें हमने वादा किया है कि हम डिस्पैरिटी को खत्म करेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is a matter of opinion. The hon. Memeber may participate in the debate and express his opinion. It is for the House to decide. Now, there are some amendments.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhipura) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion there on by the 15th November, 1969 " (131)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as reported by Joint Committee, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1969." (136)

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I beg to move :

"That the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 1968, as reported by Joint Committee, be recommitted to the same Joint Committee to report thereon by the 30th November, 1969 with the following instructions :—

(1) That provision be made for the appointment of the Lokpal from the Panel of names to be given by (i) Chief Justice of India (ii) the Speaker of Lok Sabha ; and (iii) the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(2) That provision be made that the Lokpal may not be removed from office unless motion to this effect has been passed by two-third of the total number of members of Lok Sabha.

(3) That provision be made to extend the jurisdiction of the Lokpal so as to include the Prime Minister of India when there is any allegation or grievance against him or her." (137)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Business Advisory Committee has allotted five hours.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Perhaps the Speaker can extend it by one hour.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Yesterday, the hon. Speaker gave a ruling that in future the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee in which all the parties of the House are represented would bestrictly adhered to. The Speaker said that he himself would be unable to extend the time even by one minute beyond the time fixed by the Committee. This might be kept in view while deciding on time.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I do not dispute what the hon. Minister says. But yesterday, we immediately pointed out to the Speaker that one hour was always in his discretion and he can always exercise

that discretion. That power rests with the Chair and we do not want to take away that power of the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yesterday the Speaker said that he was not in a position to exercise that option with him. Anyway let us see. We shall have three hours for the first reading and two hours for the second and the third.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Four hours and one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are as many as 150 amendments. Let us now proceed. Shri P. K. Deo.

SHRI P. K. DEO : According to rule 77 (2), after the member in charge of a Bill has made his motion, any member may move an amendment that the Bill be recommitted or be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion. The right of that member who moves that amendment comes first.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not think there is any hard and fast rule like that. The procedure all along has been that the amendments are moved. The movers of such amendments are given a chance during the general discussion ; you will get your chance.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : I have also given several amendments on the Clauses. But the committal to the same Joint Committee or for eliciting public opinion should come first. The other amendments will be coming later.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can make your points when you get the chance. This is the general procedure that we have adopted.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : At the time of voting, it can be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are a very senior and experienced Member of the House ; should we waste the time of the House over this small matter ?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Suppose, if our amendment is accepted by the House, —that it will be circulated—then there is no use in wasting the valuable time of this august House further. So, that motion will come first.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Even then, that can be decided only after the general discussion. All the parties and Members would like to participate in the debate. You cannot shut out that debate. So, I have to give a chance to all the parties. That is why I am beginning from the Swatantra party. Shri P. K. Deo.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in spite of the several deficiencies for which we have tabled suitable amendments and in spite of the fact that there has been a great deal of variations from the model Bill suggested by the Administrative Reforms Commission, I welcome this Bill even though it had a checkered history. I hope that very soon it will see the light of day and find its place in the Statute-Book of this country.

There is no denying the fact that corruption which is a cancerous growth has been corroding the moral fibre of this nation and the malady has been multiplied several times by the introduction of the licence-permit-quota *raj*, and the citizens have been subject to improper administrative acts for which we do not find any adequate remedy. The encroachment of the citizens' rights has become a day-to-day affairs, and instances of administrative delinquencies are being brought to our notice nearly every day. I do not want to wash dirty linen of the administration in this House because we all know that. With these friends in the Treasury Benches, any opinion expressed inside or outside the House is just a cry in the wilderness.

Efficiency of administration is necessary, but its integrity is the essence of good Government. In the recent past, we came across various memoranda having been submitted to Government by individuals, by legislators, against the various Chief Ministers—the Chief Ministers of Orissa, Mysore, Rajasthan, Punjab and so on. In those cases, we were very sorry to find that

[Shri P. K. Deo]

the then Prime Minister arrogated to himself the power of the judge and passed judgment. And in several cases, he exonerated those very Chief Ministers against whom, later on, allegations of corruption and maladministration had been proved in the subsequent enquiry as in the case of Shri Pratap Singh Kairon, through S. R. Das Commission, in the case of Shri K. D. Malaviya, through S. K. Das Enquiry Committee and in the case of Shri Biju Patnaik through the Khanna Commission.

Sir, what is democracy? It is the government of the people, by the people and for the people. In the prosperity of the people lies the strength of the Government and the stability of democracy. For ventilating and redressing the grievances and allegations, at the moment, there are only two avenues left; the first is Parliament. In Parliament, we in the Opposition, as the watchdog of the citizens' rights and interests, always do our best and try to focus the various grievances and allegations and instances of maladministration in this House.

But it is not possible to deal with individual cases nor can the House afford the time to go into the details and merits of individual cases of injustice or maladministration. Questions of urgent public importance alone could be discussed in the House. In that case the individual, the man-in-the-street, the ordinary citizen is completely denied the privilege of having his grievance ventilated in this House.

So far as the courts are concerned, litigation has become so expensive and dilatory that it is beyond the means of an ordinary citizen to have redress in a court of law. In this regard I would like to quote an eminent jurist, Lord Denning who, on one occasion, said :—

> "Just as the pick and shovel is no longer suitable for the winning of coal, so also the procedure of mandamus and certiorari is not suitable for the winning of freedom in the new age."

So, we will have to devise some other means by which the citizen's grievances could be ventilated and an adequate remedy could be provided.

This matter has been agitating the minds of all citizens and there is a unanimous demand for having an institution of the type of an Ombudsman The first cry came from the Swatantra Party. At its very inception, at its first national convention at Patna in 1959, it passed a resolution saying that we must have an institution like the Ombudsman of the Scandinavian countries, It has become a regular annual feature in all conferences and has found a place in all the election manifestoes and annual resolutions of our party. The institution of Ombudsman is one of the main planks of the Swatantra Party platform and we have been agitating for it.

You find the analogy of Ombudsman in several countries, though the name is different. In Scandinavia it has stood the test of time for nearly 250 years. It is the crying need of this country that we must have an institution of this type. He should be a non-partyman. He should be properly insulated against all pressures, either political or otherwise and he should be a man of high standing, with known legal ability and with independent background.

In this country, as I pointed out a few minutes earlier, it has had a chequered history. As early as January 1966 the Administrative Reforms Commission, headed by no less a person than Shri Morarji Desai, made the unanimous recommendation and in the last paragraph of the recommendation they said :—

> "We should like to emphasise the fact that we attach the highest importance to the implementation at an early date of the recommendations contained in our interim report. We are not alone in recognising the urgency of such a measure. It is clear from the British example we have quoted above."

There was a unanimous recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission but the Prime Minister slept over the matter and at last I was constrained to bring forward a non-official Bill which was a carbon copy of the model Bill of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Government tried to scotch its consideration by withholding the President's consent because some financial commitments were necessary there. But the Government had to suffer defeat because the obstacle was circumvented by another motion to circulate the Bill for eliciting

public opinion by a certain date. With the help and goodwill of my hon friends on this side and against the teeth of opposition by the Government Benches, the motion for circulation was passed and it saw the light of day.

I am very grateful that from every corner of the country favourable opinions have been pouring into the Joint Committee and to this House urging us to go ahead with the scheme and to have it as soon as possible.

As a matter of fact, the progressive State Governments like the Orissa Government have already gone ahead. This is the Orissa Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill which is, more or less, on the analogy of the model Bill drafted by the Administrative Reforms Commission.

At long last, after 19 months, the Government now comes forward with a Bill which has gone to the Joint Committee and, as it has emerged from the Joint Committee, it has been much watered down and has belied the expectations of all of us. We never expected that the Prime Minister would be excluded from the operation of this Bill. The argument that "The King can do no wrong" would apply only to the head of a State. It should not apply to the head of the Government. The conduct of the Prime Minister should be under constant vigil of this country and it should come under the scrutiny of the Lokpal. Why create another privileged class ? We have been talking of a privilege class as an anachronism on the Constitution. Why create another anachronism of the Constitution ?

The recent threatening and revengeful utterances of the Prime Minister with grave consequences to follow to her political opponents even inside her party are not worth of a Prime Minister of a democracy. This is the language of a dictator. After all, we all feel that the Prime Minister should come under the ambit of the Lokpal and the competent authority should be the President to whom the Lokpal could send his report on the Prime Minister.

Now, the argument given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is that as this House is the final arbiter in all such matters, a No-Confidence motion could be moved in this House and the Prime Minister could be ousted and we can have a change of the Prime Minister. But that is not the answer to my question. Ombudsman is an authority who could be approachable to even a man in the street. Any citizen could go to him and place his grievances. But in this House it is only the privileged few of us who can raise any question. This privilege is only limited to 500 and odd Members of the Lok Sabha. Even the Members of the Rajya Sabha are not entitled to bring a No-Confidence motion against the Prime Minister. So, I beg to submit that if it is the genuine desire of the Government that we should provide an institution where the man in the street, an ordinary citizen, can go and place his allegations and grievances, we should not exclude any person exercising any executive authority in the country. To consider that the Prime Minister is infallible, not to raise the question of including the Prime Minister under the ambit of the Lokpal, is nothing but a platitude.

Then, I would like to mention here that the actions of the Governors and the Lt. Governors in exercise of their executive authority should also come under the operation of this Bill. At times, such constitutional authorities under the advice of the Home Ministry try to overdo things. They do such things which go against the verdict of the electorate and, at times, minority Governments are installed in the States. They are not impeachable under the Constitution. They should be responsible to some popular authority. I think, the executive actions of the Governors and the Lt. Governors in exercise of their executive authority should come under the ambit of the Lokpal.

In the past, the State activity was much limited. The State activity was only collection of revenue and maintenance of law and order. But, lately, the tantacles of State activity have spread so far that the citizens are exposed at various points to their impact like control of commodities of daily use, the contractual relations, laws of social security, insurance, banking and so on. Similarly, the activity of the public sector undertakings also has extended to various fields like trade, commerce and transport. So, it would not be proper to exclude them from the operation of this Bill. Some start arguing that if we included the allegations and grievances of interested persons against action taken in various public sector undertakings, then it would hamper their business growth, the public sector undertakings would not be able to function in a proper way. It is, after all, the tax-payers' money ; it can-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

not be squandered away as anybody likes. If the accounts could be under the control of the Comptroller and Auditor General and if all the activities could be scrutinised by the Committee on Public Sector Undertakings of this House, I do not know why anybody should object that the Lokpal, who is after all an extended arm of this Parliament, should be denied the privilege of going into the various actions of the public sector undertakings.

I would like to point out that the Lokpal is a sword and at the same time it is also a shield. In some spheres, it may be utilised to victimise persons or to harass them. Here I would like to quote a small paragraph from my note of dissent submitted to the Joint Committee :

> "The institution of Lokpal and the Lokayukta, when set up, would really be both a sword and a shield. While passing a stricture it could protect the ministers and civil servants from calumny and character assassination. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure that the institution does not undermine the morale and the confidence of the civil servants and does not hamper or hamstring them in taking administrative decisions boldly and expeditiously. So, the Lokpal and the Lokayukta should be men of the highest integrity and respect capable of inspiring confidence to all concerned."

I would also like to point out that, so far as the appointment of the Lokpal is concerned, he should be appointed not after consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Leader of the Opposition or if there be no such leader, such a person who could be elected as the Leader for purposes of giving his opinion regarding the appointment of Lokpal. I cannot appreciate this idea because it does not make it imperative on the part of the President that a particular person should be appointed. If 'after consultation', could be substituted by the words 'in consultation', *i.e.*, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition, then it becomes imperative on the part of the President to appoint nobody else but that particular person who would be recommended by these two. We know that the President, for all his executive functions, is guided by the Home Ministry. So, even for the appointment of the Lokpal he will have to take the advice of the Home Minister. Under these circumstances, it would be unfair to leave it to the discretion of the President to appoint a particular person as Lokpal 'after consultation' of somebody. So, I suggest that it should be done 'in consultation' with the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition. Otherwise, I submit that a small sub-committee be appointed of which the Prime Minister may be a member, the Chief Justice of India could be a member of the Leader of the Opposition could also be a member, and the view of the majority could be the deciding factor in appointing the Lokpal.

So far as the terms and conditions of service are concerned, I quite agree that the conditions of service and the terms of appointment of Lokpal and Lokayukta should be the same as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of the High Court. I cannot understand why in the Bill it is just mentioned that due regard will be given so far as the conditions of service are concerned. So it is not definite and it is rather vague.

So far as the removal of Lokpal is concerned, I beg to submit that exactly the same procedure which is being followed for the removal of the Judges of the Supreme Court should be followed scrupulously in this case for which there has been already the Judges Enquiry Act which has alreay found a place in the statute book in this country. So any deviation from the procedure is bound to hamper the independence of the functioning of the Lokpal. The Lokpal would always be afraid, would always be fearing that if he does not give a favourable opinion in a particular case in which the Home Minister is interested, then he will be out of job the next moment.

So far as the utilisation of persons or agencies of the Central Government for purposes of investigation is concerned, it is not a healthy procedure. Members of the permanent cadre and the members of the services are under the administrative control of the various Ministries and are answerable to them for their conduct. Their character roll are being maintained by them. Take the case of CBI. If it is engaged by the Lokpal to go into the affairs of the Home

Minister, do you ever think that there would be any independent opinion ? So, I would say that the Lokpal should have his own staff and employ his own agencies.

My last point is that the Lokpal is an extended arm of the Parliamentary apparatus in the case of redressing public grievances and will be submitting his annual and special reports for discussion by the Parliament. Even after rejecting the various frivolous and malicious complaints after their preliminary hearing, there will be such a large number of cases which he will be reporting to the Parliament will not have the time to go through the various reports or even the special reports. So they will find the fate of other statutory reports such as the reports of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission or the reports of the Public Service Commission which are hardly discussed even once in three years in this House. So I beg to submit that to go into the various details of the voluminous report, let there be a Parliamentary statutory Committee like the Public Accounts Committee. I would call it in the Joint Committee on Public Petitions and Public Grievances which should be entrusted with the task of pursuing the implementation of going into the recommendations of the Lokpal and the Lokayukta and examine the action taken and will deal with the explanation of the Government where these are not implemented and will report to the House. So the relationship of the Lokpal and the proposed Committee will be on the lines of the relationship between the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Public Accounts Committee. In Sweden where it has stood the test of time for nearly 250 years the Ombudsman's annual report to the Parliament is referred to a Standing Committee of Parliament known as the First Law Committee which discusses the various aspects of the report and then report to Parliament along with the report of the Ombudsman. It is hardly discussed in the Parliament.

So, Sir, with these reservations I submit that the Bill with necessary amendments should be given a fair trial and find a place in the statute book of this country.

SHRI M. B. RANA (Broach) : Mr. Chairman, Sir.

I rise to support the Bill. It was at the insistence of the public demand that corruption and maladministration should be rooted out from the country that the Administrative Reforms Commission suggested about this and Government have now come forward with this Bill and have drafted this Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. The Lokpal is the protector of the people. The Lokayukta his agent. Now, the main duty of the Lokpal and Lokayukta is to listen to the grievances from any public person and to inquire into them and if necessary to take action on that.

So, it was at the insistence of the public demand that this Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill has come to this House. The appointment of the Lokpal and afterwards that of the Lokayukta would be by the President of India on the recommendation of the Government, with the consultation of the Chief Justice of India and with the Leader of the Opposition.

As such, the man who is to be appointed as the Lokpal will have the backing of not only the Government of India but also the Judiciary and the Opposition Members and as such, he would be acceptable to all.

The position of the Lokpal would be that of the Chief Justice of India so that a man of that stature and calibre is likely to be a person in whose judgement the people will trust and as such he will be of that high stature.

Now, in foreign countries, there are Ombudsmen and in England, they have adopted during the last one year or so, a person called the Parliamentary Commissioner. This Parliamentary Commissioner is equivalent to our Lokpal. He looks into the grievances of the public, of the people against the administration and against the Government.

Here, we are a big country compared to the U.K. and other countries. As such, we have restricted the jurisdiction of the Lokpal to only the Centre and not to cover the States. The Central Government servant would come under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal and the Lokayukta, both. He has to look into the grievances and the allegations made by the people and inquire into them and if he thinks fit, to make a thorough inquiry and to report the matter to the higher authorities.

Now, the higher authority in the case of a Minister would be the Prime Minister and in the case of a Government servant would

[Shri M. B. Rana]

be the Minister of that particular portfolio. And, as such, this matter would be referred by the Lokpal to this authority to give whatever punishment they think fit

15.00 hrs.

In the U.K., when I visited that country, I had consultations with the Parliamentary Commissioner. He said : 'Your problem in India is corruption, while in U.K. corruption is not at all the problem. It is a problem of maladministration in the Government and as such, this has been inquired into by the Parliamentary Commissioner." When I asked him for an example of what would be a case of mal-administration I found this. There are certain British prisoners who are in the concentration camps in Germany. They were allowed at the time of the Treaty certain compensations to be paid while in their concentration camps.

They were to receive several lakhs of pounds according to the treaty. When they were interned in the concentration camps and they applied to the U.K. Government, they were informed that those camps were not proper concentration camps and, therefore, no compensation could be paid to them. These matters were brought to the notice of the Parliamentary Commissioner there, and he inquired further into the matter and after finding that those concentration camps were really concentration camps according to international law, decided that compensation must be paid to those captains and majors who were interned there, and then they were paid due compensation. This was purely a case of maladministration rather than corruption, while here in India our main problem is corruption and how to root it out. We start on a smaller scale to begin with so that only the government servants under the Centre, in Delhi or in the States or in the Union territories would come under the jurisdiction of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas.

The hon. Member who spoke before me said that the Bill had been watered down too much and it also belied his expectations. I do not think so. I feel that the Bill has emerged in a much better form now than before, because we had taken in the Joint Committee the evidence of the most prominent men of India ; all the legal brains and all the best men had come and given their evidence. All that has been incorporated by way of amendments in the Bill in the Joint Committee...

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no Minister present in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I may inform the House that the hon. Minister was not feeling well and so he had asked for my permission to leave the House. The Deputy Minister will be coming just now. Till that time, Shri Annasahib Shinde who is here will make a note of the points.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is it political sickness ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It was after asking for my permission that he had gone out. He said, that he was not feeling well and that was why he wanted to go out.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How can Shri Shinde who does not belong to the Home Ministry make note of the point and reply to them ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is only a make-shift arrangement. The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs will be coming just now.

SHRI A SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : There is the Cabinet Minister in charge of Home Affairs. Where is he ? There are three Ministers in the Ministry of Home Affairs. At least one of them must be here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I feel that it is a serious omission. There are three Ministers in that Ministry ; at least one of them can be here. It is such an important Bill as he himself had said.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA (Domariaganj) : They could have a fourth Minister.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN ; The Congress will be happy if there is one more Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister was feeling unwell and he wanted to leave immediately. That was why this arrangement had to be made.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There is nobody even to answer our points, Is there no collective responsibility here ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to understand what I said. He had taken my permission before leaving. The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs would be coming in, and till that time, his colleagues on the Treasury Benches would be listening to the debate and making a note of the points.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : I can understand if Shri Vidya Charan Shukla felt unwell. But there is the Home Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan He had been piloting this Bill. He was present in the Joint Committee also. Unless and until one of them is here, how shall we able to carry on the discussion ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : In view of the absence of both the Ministers here, may I know whether there is any Cabinet reshuffle ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The feelings of the House will be conveyed to the Home Minister also immediately. I am told that he is in the other House ; I do not know.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA : If the discussions in the Central Hall are more important, then we can also join them and we can also go there. Why should we be here ? At least there should be somebody to listen to us.

SHRI M. B. RANA : The hon. Minister had explained why the Prime Minister had been excluded from the scope of the Bill. My submission is that it is the Prime Minister who recommends the appointment of the Lokpal in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of India. So, how can the Lokpal who is appointed by the Prime Minister inquire into matters relating to the Prime Minister ? It seems ridiculous that the person who is appointed should inquire into the actions of the person appointing him So, it seems natural that the person who appoints has to be excluded from the scope of the Lokpal.

We have also exempted in this Bill all the Members of Parliament because the report of the Lokpal will come to the House and the Members of Parliament are the people who will hear the report and give a final decision on the matter. So, they also will have to be excluded from the purview of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas. That is why these two exemptions have been made in the Bill. Otherwise, all other persons including Ministers are included. That is why I support this Bill and I suggest that this Bill should be passed as early as possible.

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, अपने परिचय के भाषण में शुक्ला जी ने इस बिल को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कहा है परन्तु ऐसा नहीं लगता कि शुक्ला जी जिस सरकार के मन्त्री हैं वह सरकार इस बिल को महत्वपूर्ण समझती है । सरकार ने पिछले कई हफ्तों में इस तरह की बातें की हैं कि अगर उनके दिमाग में किसी बिल को पास करने की बात आई है तो उन्होंने दो तीन सप्ताह के अन्दर उस बिल को लाकर पास कराया है । बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन बिल इसका प्रमाण है । उसके बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन बिल को सरकार महत्वपूर्ण समझती थी । परन्तु यह बिल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर लाया गया था। वह रिपोर्ट सन 66 में आ चुकी थी और आज सन 69 है—तीन साल इस बिल को लाने में लगे हैं। इसको अगर सरकार के मन्त्री बतायें कि सरकार महत्वपूर्ण समझती है तो आज साफ जाहिर है कि इसका अर्थ क्या हो सकता है । यह सत्य है कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने इस बिल को पेश किया गया था । उस कमेटी में चव्हाण साहब और शुक्ला जी की मनोवृत्ति बहुत सहयोगपूर्ण रही । अपोजीशन के सदस्यों के भी बहुत से प्रस्ताव उन्होंने मान लिए । लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बातें रह गई हैं जो यहां पर अगर ठीक न हुई, बिल इसी रूप में पास हो गया तो अच्छा नहीं होगा ।

उन बातों में से एक बात तो ऐसी है जो मूलभूत बिल में थी ही नहीं । जहां तक सबसे पहले वाले बिल का सम्बन्ध है उसमें अगर हम देखें क्लाज 2 (सी) (1) और 2 (एच) को

[श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा]

मिलाकर पढ़ा जाये तो यह समझ में आता है कि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में मानकर चली थी कि सम्भवतः प्रधान मन्त्री को इस बिल के अन्तर्गत लाने का अभिप्रेत हो लेकिन सेलेक्ट कमेटी में न जाने कैसे चव्हाण साहब ने अपना दिमाग बदल दिया—उसका कोई भी कारण रहा हो —सेलेक्ट कमेटी में यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया कि प्रधान मन्त्री को इस बिल से बाहर रखा जाना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री व्यक्तिगत रूप में यहां पर चर्चा का विषय नहीं हैं, प्रधान मन्त्री का पद यहां पर चर्चा का विषय है। अगर प्रधान मन्त्री व्यक्तिगत रूप से चर्चा का विषय होती भी तो जिस प्रकार आजकल हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री बर्ताव कर रही हैं उसको देखते हुए यह निश्चित रूप से कहा जा सकता था, अगर प्रधान मन्त्री के सामने इसका निश्चय होता तो वह सचमुच में यही कहतीं जैसे कि बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन संबंधी अपनी बहुत सारी स्पीचेज में कह चुकी है कि मैं देश के डाउनट्रोडेन गरीब आदमियों के साथ अपने को आइडेन्टीफाई करना चाहती हूँ। अगर इस प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति आज की प्रधान मन्त्री की है तो मैं नहीं मान सकता कि जहां वह गरीब और छोटे आदमियों में अपने को आइडेन्टीफाई कराना चाहती हैं वहां अपने ही सरकार के मिनिस्टरों के मुकाबले में अपने को आइडेंटीफाई करने से इन्कार कर देतीं।

लेकिन इसके अतिरिक्त अगर यह कहा जाय जैसा कि शुक्ला जी ने दो, तीन आर्गुमेंट देते हुए कहा है, सब से पहली बात जो उन्होंने कही कि अगर हम प्रधान मन्त्री को इस बिल के परब्यू में रखेंगे तो सबसे पहले तो हम पार्लियामेन्ट के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात करेंगे। बिल लाया जा रहा है, संसद में लाया जा रहा है, यहां के सदस्यों द्वारा पास होगा, अगर संसद सदस्य समझते हैं कि इस बिल में प्रधान मंत्री का आना आवश्यक है तो मैं नहीं समझता कि यह हमारे अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात होगा।

दूसरी दलील यह दी कि अगर मान लीजिये प्रधान मन्त्री के ऊपर कुछ अभियोग साबित हो गये तो न केवल प्रधान मन्त्री ही इस्तीफा देंगी बल्कि उनके साथ पूरे मन्त्री मंडल को इस्तीफा देना पड़ेगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि अगर इस प्रकार के प्रधान मंत्री हैं जो इस्तीफा देने के लिये मजबूर होते हैं तो सच बात तो यह है कि इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं हो जाता कि सारे मन्त्री की व्यक्तिगत रूप से उसके लिये जिम्मेदार थे। यह एक वैधानिक चीज होगी कि सब लोग इसके लिये इस्तीफा दें। लेकिन दुबारा जो सरकार बनेगी उसमें जो ईमानदार मंत्री होंगे वह पुनः लिये जा सकते हैं। अगर प्रधान मन्त्री इस्तीफा देते हैं तो यह मतलब नहीं है कि देश में कोई भी सरकार नहीं रहेगी। तुरन्त ही कोई न कोई सरकार का गठन हो सकता है। इसलिये यह जो दो मत माननीय शुक्ला जी ने पेश किये हैं प्रधान मन्त्री को परब्यू से बाहर रखने के उन से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। और इसलिये यह किया जाना चाहिये कि जहां मंत्रियों को लाया गया है वहां प्रधान मंत्री को इससे बाहर न रखा जाय।

जहां तक गवर्नर्स और लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर्स का प्रश्न है इसके बारे में पिछले दो, तीन वर्ष के वैधानिक इतिहास को देखते हुए यह कहना पड़ेगा कि गवर्नरों के हाथ में इतने भयंकर रूप से सत्ता आ गयी है कि वह अगर चाहें तो प्रांतों के मंत्रि मंडल को बना सकते हैं, बिगाड़ सकते हैं और आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, डिजाल्व होने से बचा सकते हैं, डिजाल्व कर सकते हैं। कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्रकार के अभिशाप को न रोका जाय यह कहना बड़ा भयंकर होगा।

साधारणतया गवर्नर हमारे राष्ट्रपति का एक उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति है और उस ढंग से अगर गवर्नर का उत्तरदायित्व ठहराया जाय तो हमें राष्ट्रपति को उत्तरदायी ठहराना चाहिए। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से पिछले दो, तीन वर्षों में बरताव किया गया है उससे अगर कोई अनुभव

लें तो गवर्नर और लेफ्टीनेंट गवर्नर को इस बिल की परिधि में लाने में बहुत अधिक लाभ होगा।

कुछ व्यक्तियों ने सुझाव दिये हैं कि सब लोगों को इस में नहीं लाया जा रहा है इसलिए संसद सदस्यों को भी न लाया जाय। मैं खुद संसद सदस्य हूँ, उस आधार पर मुझे कोई परेशानी नहीं थी। लेकिन अगर ए० आर० सी० की सिफारिश के आधार पर यह बिल लाया गया है, उन व्यक्तियों को जिनके हाथ में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पावर है, उनके करप्शन को दूर करने के लिए यह बिल है। संसद् सदस्यों के हाथ में किसी प्रकार की ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव पावर नहीं है इसलिये अगर उनको इस बिल के प्रवेश में लाया भी जाय तो उसका कोई ढंग से उपयोग हो पायेगा इसमें मुझे सन्देह है।

15.42 hrs.

[Shri M. B. Raman *in the Chair*]

एक परेशानी और है। लोकपाल कौन बने इस बात का प्रश्न है।

इस बारे में सभी लोग निश्चित मत के हैं और कमेटी में भी निश्चित मत के थे, और हमारी कमेटी के जो चेयरमैन थे, जो इस समय सभापतित्व कर रहे हैं, वह भी इस मत के थे कि इस संस्था की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति, जो तार्किक बुद्धि का हो, निष्पक्ष हो, प्रभावी हो, ऐसा ही व्यक्ति लोकपाल बनाया जाय। इस देश में बहुत बड़ी विभूतियां पैदा हो गई हैं, हमारे देश में बड़े आदमियों की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे देश में बड़े आदमियों को खोज निकालने वाली कमी जरूर पड़ गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में लोकपाल का अपौइंटमेंट कैसा हो यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हो जाता है।

यह सुझाया गया है कि चीफ जस्टिस और विरोधी दल के नेता उसका अपोइन्टमेंट करें। मुझे इस बारे में एक विशेष बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाना है। जहां तक विरोधी दल के नेता और चीफ जस्टिस का प्रश्न है वहां तक तो ठीक है। लेकिन विरोधी दल के नेता और चीफ जस्टिस कोई रिकमन्डेशन गवर्नर को या राष्ट्रपति को करें तो उनकी रिकमन्डेशन को राष्ट्रपति मानने के लिए बाउन्ड नहीं हैं और वह करेंगे वही जो प्रधान मन्त्री कहेगा। जैसा कि आज-कल की स्थिति को देखते हुए लगता है कि हमारे देश में राष्ट्रपति केवल एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल हैड है और जो प्रधान मन्त्री कहेगा वह वही करेंगे। उस दृष्टि से इस कमेटी का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि प्रधान मंत्री, विरोधी दल के नेता जो कोई भी हों, और चीफ जस्टिस इन तीनों की एक कमेटी रहे और वह कमेटी जो निश्चय कर दे उस निश्चय को मानने के लिये राष्ट्रपति बाध्य हों, और तभी लोकपाल का निष्पक्ष रूप से अपोइन्टमेन्ट किया जा सकता है।

जहां तक लोकपाल की वर्किंग का प्रश्न है मुझे कहना है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जस्टिस को यह अधिकार है कि वह अपने कोर्ट के नियम अपने आप बनायें, जिस प्रकार वह आवश्यक समझें। उसी दृष्ट से मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि यह अधिकार लोकपाल को अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये और लोकपाल से पूछ कर कि लोकपाल किस प्रकार के रूल के अन्तर्गत काम करें इसका उनसे पूछ कर ही निर्णय होना चाहिये।

एक विशेष बात हमारे देश में यह है कि यहां पर करप्शन बहुत अधिक है और अभी तक कोई ऐसी परम्परा नहीं पड़ी है जिससे करप्शन को निकाला जाय। ऐसी दृष्टि से बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी यह परम्परा पड़ जायगी। लेकिन प्रारम्भ में बड़ी परेशानी आयेगी। जो लोग शिकायत लेकर जायेंगे वह डर के मारे नहीं कह पायेंगे कि ऐग्जीक्यूटिव कहीं उनसे बदला न लें। इसलिये सम्भव है कि बहुत सारे गुमनाम पत्र आयें। साधारणतया ऐसे पत्रों पर काम करना बेवकूफी की बात होगी। लेकिन आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए, वातावरण को देखते हुए इस प्रकार का एक नियम बनाना चाहिये कि

[श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा]

अगर गुमनाम पत्रों द्वारा किसी प्रकार की कोई शिकायत आई है तो उसके ऊपर लोकपाल कम से कम प्रारंभिक कार्यवाही जरूर कर ले और यह देखे कि इसके अन्दर कोई वास्तविकता है कि नहीं। अगर वास्तविकता न हो तो उसको वहीं पर समाप्त किया जा सकता है।

एक और परेशानी की बात जो लोकपाल के पैरों में बन्धन के रूप में इस्तेमाल की जा सकती है वह यह होगी कि लोकपाल शिकायतों की जानकारी ले, उसके पास अथोरिटी होते हुए भी इस प्रकार की कोई मशीनरी नहीं होगी, सी० आई० डी० जैसी, जिसके द्वारा वह सचमुच में बातों का ठीक से इन्वेस्टीगेशन कर सके। मेरा विश्वास है कि आज कल की स्थिति को देखते हुए सी० आई० डी० ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अथोरिटीज के हाथ में है, ऐसी हालत में लोकपाल को अपनी एक सी० आई० डी० अपनी एक इनवेस्टीगेटिंग मशीनरी जरूर दी जानी चाहिये। इसका पूरा निर्णय कि किस प्रकार की वह हो और किन नियमों पर वह काम करे, वह लोकपाल को अधिकार होना चाहिये। इसके बिना अगर लोकपाल का पद सामने आया तो मुझे लगता है कि निष्पक्ष रूप से काम करना उसके लिये बड़ा कठिन हो जायगा।

एक और सबजेक्ट है। जब कभी भी हम किसी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव साइड से कोई इनक्वायरी करते हैं, और हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि मंत्री लोग रोजाना हमें इस तरह का वाक्य सुना देते हैं। जिसमें कहा जाता है कि इस बारे में कोई खबर देना पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में नहीं है। अब हम संसद सदस्य लोग, खास तौर से हमारे जैसे नये सदस्य जो चिल्लाना कम जानते हैं, चुप होकर बैठ जाते हैं। लेकिन जहां निष्पक्ष कार्यवाही की बात हो रही हो वहां पर अगर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव साइड की ओर से लोकपाल को यह कहा गया कि हम यह सूचना तुम्हें इसलिये नहीं देते कि यह पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में नहीं है, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि यह मूलभूत चीज के ऊपर आघात होगा। कम से कम यह बहाना कि पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में नहीं है, एग्जीक्यूटिव अथोरिटीज और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की ओर से लोकपाल के सामने न लाया जाय। इह बात के बारे में इसमें कोई विधान होना चाहिये।

दूसरी एक और विशेष बात यह है कि यह देखते हुए कि हमारे देश में 50 करोड़ आदमी रहते हैं और जहां तक करप्शन का प्रश्न है यह मानकर चलना चाहिये, कुछ न कुछ कहना ही बेहतर है, कि करप्शन का कोई अन्त नहीं है।

ऐसी स्थिति में जो उसकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी उसका वाल्यूम बहुत होगा। जहां तक आजकल के टाइम का प्रश्न है, संसद् में रिपोर्ट आयेगी। बहुत सम्भव है यह एक मोटी रिपोर्ट हो, 2,000 पृष्ठों की हो, 1,000 पृष्ठों की हो जब आज कल 50-50 पृष्ठों की रिपोर्टें संसद सदस्य ठीक से नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं, जिसमें वह उस को ठीक तरह से टैकल कर सकें, तो इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देने का कोई विशेष अर्थ नहीं होगा। मुझ से पहले श्री पी० के० देव ने सुझाव दिया, और जो स्कैन्डिनेविया का आम्बुड्समैन है उसके बारे में भी है, कि संसद् के सामने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की जाय उसके लिये संसद-सदस्यों की एक परमनेन्ट कमेटी बनी हुई होनी चाहिये, जिसका स्टेटस लोक लेखा समिति की तरह से हो या किसी और तरह से हो, जैसा आप डिसाइड करें, लेकिन जब तक कमेटी तय नहीं कर देती कि कौन सी बातें इसमें ऐसी हैं जो सचमुच महत्व की हैं, और वह कोई ब्रीफ तैयार नहीं कर देती जो सब संसद-सदस्यों को भेजी जाय, तब तक हमारे प्रति उत्तरदायी होते हुए भी हम लोकपाल के ऊपर कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर पायेंगे कि वह जो काम कर रहा है वह जनता के हित में है या नहीं।

इस विशेष बातों का अगर इस बिल में प्राविजन किया जाय तो मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी इस बिल के पास हो जाने से, लेकिन जब तक इस तरह की बातों को इस बिल में नहीं

लाया जाता तब तक हमको इसका विरोध करना ही पड़ेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त और कोई उपाय नहीं है।

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल (माधीपुरा) : सभापति महोदय, भारत में भ्रष्टाचार चरम सीमा पर है। इसलिये हमें इस बिल का इन्तजार बहुत दिनों से था और मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन बिल को देखने से हमें निराशा हुई है। जिस लोकपाल के इंस्टिट्यूशन को हमने स्कैंडिनेविया के ओंबुड्समैन की जगह पर इमिटेट कर बनाया है, उसको हमें और अधिक मजबूत बनाना चाहिये। जहां तक इसको पोलिटिकल प्रेशर से अलग रखने की बात है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि उसकी नियुक्ति को राजनीतिक प्रैसर से अलग रखने की बात है. इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि उसकी नियुक्ति को राजनीतिक प्रैशर से बिल्कुल अलग रखना चाहिये। जहां तक उसको हटाने का प्रश्न है इस इस्टिट्यूशन को इतना मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिये कि वह आसानी से हट न सके।

जहां तक जूरिस्डिक्शन का सवाल है वह इस बिल में कोई बहुत स्पष्ट नहीं है कि जो हमारा लोकपाल होगा उसका जूरिज्डिक्शन सिर्फ सिविल आफिसर्स पर ही होगा या आर्मी और मिलिटरी मैटर्स पर भी होगा आम तौर पर। अगर सिविल पर ही उसका जूरिज्डिक्शन होगा तो मिनिस्टर ही पर रह कर क्यों रुक जाता है जब कि पार्लियामेन्ट्री डिमाक्रेसी की जड़ में ज्वायेंट रिस्पांसिबिलिटी का सिद्धान्त इन्हेरेंट है? अगर कोई मिनिस्टर गलत काम करता है तो यह बिलकुल गलत प्रथा है कि उसी मिनिस्टर को हटा देने से काम हो जाता है क्योंकि कैबिनेट सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेन्ट में जो इम्पार्टेन्ट विषय आते हैं वह कैबिनेट के समक्ष रक्खे जाते हैं और कैबिनेट के जितने सदस्य होते हैं उन सब की ज्वायेंट रिस्पांसिबिलिटी होती है। इसलिये मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को क्यों लोकपाल के जूरिज्डिक्शन से अलग रखना चाहते हैं। विलायत के बारे में यह जरूर है कि किंग कैन डू नो रांग। लेकिन चूंकि विलायत में खान्दानी बादशाहत है और हमारे देश में भी खान्दानी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की प्रथा शुरू हुई है इसी लिये वहां के बादशाह की जो पावर्स और अमेनिटीज हैं वही हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दे दें, यह ठीक नहीं है।

इस बिल को देखने से पता चलेगा कि कौंसिल आफ मिनिस्टर्स के कारनामों की जांच करने का अधिकार लोकपाल को दिया गया है। लेकिन फिर भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को उससे बरी कर दिया गया है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। पार्लियामेन्ट या ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन या कोई भी कमेटी किसी एक व्यक्ति को इतना महान् समझ ले कि उसको नियम, कायदे के ऊपर मान ले, उससे डर जाय, खुशामद करना शुरू करे, तो प्रजातन्त्र के लिए यह कोई अच्छा लक्षण नहीं है। दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में बहुत दिन पहले लोगों ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर की खुशामद करनी शुरू की, और यही एक कारण मेरी समझ में आता है कि लोकपाल के जूरिज्डिक्शन से प्राइम मिनिस्टर को यह बिल ऊपर रखना चाहता है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ह्यूमन बींग है; एक दूसरा मिनिस्टर भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी लोकपाल के जूरिज्डिक्शन के अन्दर लाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि लोकपाल का जो अप्वाइंटमेन्ट है उसके बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर अप्वाइंट करे, लीडर आफ अपोजीशन की सलाह ले या हम लोगों जैसे विरोधी दलों के एम पीज से सलाह ले। मैं इसलिये इसको अच्छा नहीं समझता कि मैं लोकपाल के इंस्टिट्यूशन को पोलिटिकल प्रेशर से ऊपर रखना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिये मैंने सलाह दी है कि एक पैनेल आफ नेम्स हो। एक नाम चीफ जस्टिस दे, एक नाम स्पीकर आफ दि लोक सभा दे और एक नाम कन्ट्रोलर ऐंड आडिटर जनरल आफ इंडिया दे। यह तीनों नाम प्रेजिडेंट के सामने जायें, और इन्हीं तीनों

[श्री वि० प्र० मंडल]

नामों में से आन दि ऐडवाइस आफ दि प्राइम मिनिस्टर वह एक नाम चुन ले ।

इसके अलावा मैं यह समझता हूं कि आन एनी अकाउन्ट, पोलिटिकल प्रेशर से ऊपर रखने के लिए लोक सभा में 2/3 की मैजारिटी लोकपाल के रिमूवल के लिये रखना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है । नहीं तो लोकपाल का क्या होगा ? हमारे यहां दुनिया भर का टाप हैवी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हैं । लोकपाल पर भी करोड़ों रुपयों का बजट खर्च होगा, इसके अलावा और कुछ नहीं होगा । इसलिये लोकपाल को हटाने के लिये कम से कम 2/3 की मैजारिटी रखनी चाहिये और जहा तक जूरिज्डिक्शन का सवाल है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इसके अन्दर आना चाहिये ।

यह भी विचार करना चाहिये कि जो आर्मी मैटर्स हैं वह भी लोकपाल के अन्डर रहना चाहिये । जैसा कि चाइनीज ऐग्रेशन के समय में हुआ । हमारी गलती से, अफसरों की गलती से, अफसरों की गलती से पक्षपात के कारण वहां पर हमारी रिवर्सेज हुई । अगर इसके लिये कोई दूसरा लोकपाल रखने की बात हो तो यह भी विचार करने की बात है ।

जहां तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का सवाल है, मौजूदा कांस्टिट्यूशन के रहते हुए हम उनको लोकपाल के जूरिस्डिक्शन में ला सकते है या नहीं, यह देखने की बात है । अगर ला सकते हैं तो इसको हमें एग्जामिन करना चाहिये और उनको नीचे लाना चाहिये उसके । अगर ऐसा नही हो सकता है तो हमको कांस्टिट्यूशन को भी अमेंड करना चाहिये ।

लोकपाल का देश भर में बहुत से लोग इंतजार कर रहे थे । जहां तक अफसरों के करप्शन का सवाल है, उसके लिये बहुत सी चीजें है । सी० बी० आई० है, विजिलेन्स कमेटी है, स्टेट्स में ऐंटी-करप्शन डिपार्टमेंट्स है, ट्राइब्यूनलें बैठती है, लेकिन जो हायेस्ट स्तर पर करप्शन है, जहां पर पोलिटिकल प्रेशर रेस्ट करता है, वहां के करप्शन को दूर करने के लिये इस इंस्टिट्यूशन की आवश्कयता थी । ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने जो बिल सजेस्ट किया है मैं समझता हूँ कि उस बिल से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है । इससे लोकपाल का इंस्टिट्यूशन भी एक मजाक बन कर रह जायेगा । इसलिये मैं कहूंगा लोकपाल के इंस्टिट्यूशन को मजबूत बनाने के लिये हमने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर सरकार विचार करे और ऐसा करे जिससे वास्तव में करप्शन रूट आउट हो । हमारे देश में करप्शन, कास्टीज्म, कम्यूनलिज्म और दुनिया भर के झंझट हैं । पक्षपात भी होता है, जातीयता भी बराबर देखने में आती है ।

इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए लोकपाल का इंस्टीट्यूशन इस तरह का बनाया जाना चाहिये जोकि बड़ा मजबूत हो और मैं चाहता हूं कि बिल में ऐसा करने के लिए रिफार्म की जानी चाहिये । इसी को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैंने एमेंडमेंट्स दी है । एक तो पब्लिक ओपिनियन जानने के लिए मैंने चाहा है कि इसको भेजा जाए और अगर इसको नहीं माना जाता है तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल को उसी सिलेक्ट कमेटी को फिर से रिकमिट किया जाए और वह इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर बिल को दूसरे प्रकार से बनाये ।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill whole-heartedly. The hon. Member. Shri P. K. Deo, of the Swatantra Party said that he and his party was responsible for introducing this idea and furthering the idea of the Bill. He forgets that quite a large number of Members from this side of the House have been agitating for a long time and have been bringing pressure on the Ministry of Home Affairs times without number and it was the Congressman who headed the Administrative Reforms Commission gave a special report with a feeling of urgency and asked the Government to implement the recommendations as soon as possible.

Then, he tried to say that they have introduced a similar progressive measure in

the State of Orissa. I am happy to see that he is trying to get a label of "progressive" attached to the Swatantra Party. But I regret to say that he brought in inter-party matters and what is going on in the Lobbies and in other places about the Presidential Election as an argument and indulged in mud-slinging on the Congress Party and the Congress Government. This is not the right method of debate.

There are two important points in this Bill on which the debate rotates. First is the question of inclusion of the Prime Minister under the scope of the Bill and the other is the appointment of the Lokpal. The purpose of this Bill is to create a climate of cleanliness inside and outside the House and for that purpose, all that is to be done to achieve this end must be done. I quite realise and appreciate that the Prime Minister has a unique position and that has to be taken into consideration. But my fear is that if you keep the Prime Minister out of the scope of the Bill, then in the States where most of the corruption really emanates sometimes from the Chief Minister, the Chief Minister will escape from any investigation. Therefore, if there is some way or some assurance coming from the Treasury Benches that a similar status will not be given to the Chief Ministers of States, then I am agreeable to it.

After all, the inclusion of the Prime Minister is only going to be a notional idea. Nobody is going to bring charges against the Prime Minister without any reason. The President will refer the matter and there is the Lokpal who will go into the charges. Now, instead of that, what will happen is that the Ministers will be protected by the Lokpal and the mud-slinging on the floor of the House from the Opposition or other people who are interested will be on the Prime Minister. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Prime Minister herself to see that the Prime Minister is included under the scope of the Bill.

About the appointment of the Lokpal, the appointment itself is the most important thing in the Bill and the method of appointment also becomes important.

Take, for example, the Members of State Public Service Commissions. There is the restriction that they cannot be appointed in a government job and all that ; in fact, that is more than what is there for High Court judges. A High Court judge can be appointed as Ambassador of the country whereas a Member of the State Public Service Commission cannot become an Ambassador. Still you find that the thing is deteriorating. If anybody sees the facts, he will know that the deterioration has set in among the State Puplic Service Commissions. The main reason for this is that the appointment of the Members of the Commission is in the exclusive hands of the executive. That is why, if the executive is to be restricted or is to account for their actions, then they should have as little voice as possible in the appointment of the members who are to examine their work or charges against them. Therefore, it appeals to me that if the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition submit a name, the Government should accept it. Or, there can be any other machinery, but I would like to see that the executive has as little voice as possible in the appointment of the Lokpal.

Mr. Shukla made the point that if there is some stricture on the Prime Minister from the Lokpal, that might lead to the fall of Government. Suppose, the Home Minister is examined by the Lokpal and there is a stricture on the Lokpal. Don't you think that a situation like that could also lead to fall of Government ? Therefore, where will this end ? You have to take some risks somewhere in the larger interests of the country.

There was some suggestion that the Prime Minister wanted this and that is why they changed the Bill. The Prime Minister did not want that she should be excluded. It is the Joint Committee that has made the recommendation. They could have made any other recommendation if they had wanted. Therefore, to bring the personality of the Prime Minister in a direct or indirect way is really not a fair method of arguing a case.

About complaints, naturally some anonymous complaints may have a measure of truth in them and may have to be examined. But you cannot entertain a number of anonymous letters which may pour in. One way out of this is that a person can make a complaint and at the same time may request the Lokpal to keep his name as confidential, so that at least the

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

Lokpal will know where the complaint starts from.

I heartily welcome this Bill and I hope that the spirit in which this has been brought will be kept up and the few suggestions that I have put forward will receive the consideration of the Government.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : First of all I would like to protest against the naming of this Bill as the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill for the simple reason that I do not understand these words. I cannot be expected to usefully contribute without knowing, without understanding, even the meaning of those words. I would like the hon. Minister, Mr. K. S. Ramaswamy, if he can explain those words, to give the full meaning of these words when he given the reply. (*Interruption*) I am not making this point in a lighter vein, but rather with all the seriousness I make this charge that the Government should not try to indulge in this kind of things—naming the Bill in Hindi thereby duping themselves that they are promoting the cause of Hindi. I think this is the first time in the history of this Parliament that a Bill has been named in a language which is unintelligible to the non-Hindi speaking members of this House.

Before I enter into the merits and demerits of this Bill, I would like to say a few words about the general atmosphere prevailing in this country with regard to the executive.

Sir, unfortunately, in all the 22 years after we attained freedom everything is contributing to the general demoralisation of the society and nothing has been done either by the State Government or by the Government at the Centre to arrest and check this trend and to improve the image of the executive particularly the Government. Many a time on the floor of this House there were genuine demands that the Ministers should disclose their assets and their property and their wealth to the public which is not conceded till to-day by the Government at the Centre. Here I would recall and remind the Members of the Congress Benches that though the Opposition Parties have entered very late into assuming power in some States, the first thing that they did in some cases is to make provision to disclose their assets to the public and also to the Legislature to which they are responsible. Probably you might have seen in the papers recently my State Government have adopted a certain code which covers the entire ambit of the property of a Minister, moveable and immoveable as well. Some such course should be there for the Ministers at the central level also and it would be a very good thing if they can adopt it. Then we will really be moving ahead to improve the image of the exccutive to some extent.

Sir, another demand voiced in this House in the past from various sections is that senior officials should not be allowed after their retirement to take up posts in the private sector. Particularly we know the cases of many public sector employees who were hand in glove in certain anamalous deals with the private sector and even I know of a few cases—I do not want to mention the names—where after the proceedings were instituted against a particular official on some corrupt charge, that official suddenly left the Government Department and took up a post in the private sector drawing a salary much more than what he was drawing when he was a Government employee. This kind of thing should not be allowed. These are all small things and if the Central Government is at all serious as it poses to be, there would not be any difficulty to remove these anomalies and to improve the image of the executive in the eyes of the public.

Coming to the Bill I feel that the Government after a great pressure and with great reluctance I should say, has brought forward this Bill. I say this because some members referred to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. If the Government was serious, I should think that some two years back this Bill should have been passed, but they simply shut their eyes to the recommendations of the Reforms Commission and it should be said to the credit of Mr. Deo who brought it repeatedly on the floor of the House and then again brought it in the form of a Bill. Then only the Government thought that they should do something about it and they took the initiative and then drafted a Bill. Here, of course, in one sense I would sppport the Bill because it is a step in the right direction. At the same time, if we

look at the clauses in the Bill, all our aims and objects would be nullified by some of the provisions in this Bill. I would refer to one or two things. Take the exemption given to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister should be brought into the ambit of this provision. Not only that the Prime Minister is exempted—I do not refer to the person who is the present occupant of the post—but the office of Prime Minister is exempted and also that office is considered to be the competent authority to whom the findings of the Lokpal or the Lokayukta would be referred to for action. I have some suspicion whether it is obligatory on the part of the Competent Authority to implement the recommendations of the Lokpal or the Lokayukta. And the Competent Authority with regard to Ministers and senior Secretaries and officials happens to be the Prime Minister as defined here in the Bill and with regard to the lower cadre the Competent Authority is to be prescribed under Rules.

Here the competent authority is the executive head of the Government. Supposing if he or she did not think it proper to act on the recommendations of the Lokpal or Lokayukta as the case may be, what will happen ? I think, according to the provisions of this Bill, what the Lokpal or Lokayukta will do is that he can make a report to the President but what can the President do under the constitution ? I don't think he can move even his little finger, without the consent of the Home Minister here. So this is an anomalous position and it will defeat the whole purpose for which this Bill is introduced. So, my plea is this, that the competent authority should be somebody other than the executive head.

And, secondly, Sir, the Prime Minister should not be precluded from the purview of this Bill. Sir, here, as has already been pointed out, if the Prime Minister is precluded, then automatically a Chief Minister will also be precluded. But, I would rather make my position clear on this. As far as my State is concerned, probably we are not going to adopt this Bill at all. We may not like to do it. Already we are having this procedure of disclosure of the assests and all that for the Ministers and we are even thinking of asking the Members of Legislature to disclose their assets and we are proceeding in that way. In any case when once you concede this logic for the Prime Minister, automatically you will have to concede this for the State Ministers also. We know of cases where a Chief Minister involved himself in corruption and had even been accused of criminal charges and all that.

There is another thing which I would like to point out. According to the definition in this Bill, public servant includes the Ministers in the Union Territory. But, curiously enough, it does not include the Lieutenant-governor of the Union Territory. Sir, here an anomalous position is created. You know, in Pondicherry, the D.M.K. along with the C.P.I. and some other Groups are running the Government. And recently there was a C.B.I. probe into an alleged murder case in which the Home Minister of Pondicherry was incriminated. I am sorry the hon. Minister of State of Affairs, Mr. Shukla is not here. Because, he knows it. And, I think, he was mainly responsible for that. What happened was that there was an assault...

AN HON. MEMBER : Was he responsible for the murder ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Responsible for the C.B.I. inquiry. He happended to be in that State. What happened was this. There was some assault on somebody in that State. The Home Minister of that small Union Territory happended to be residing at that particular juncture at his residence in that street. And when some complaint was made to him he reported it to the S.P. The man was arrested and released on bail. After this, a hue and cry was raised by some, being politically motivated. The Minister of State at the Central level, Mr. Shukla who happened to go there soon after the incident to Pondicherry did not care to verify whether there was a murder at all but he came here and made a statement in the Rajya Sabha saying that there was a murder. But, that man is still alive and kicking. And, afterwards, somebody corrected him and subsequently he expressed regret and corrected himself in that House.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : He felt the kick perhaps...

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : On the assumption that there was a murder, the Minister (without knowing the seriousness) ordered the CBI inquiry. As far as the CBI inquiry is concerned, I do not want to go into that at all at present. Even the Chief Minister of that Union Territory was not informed of this CBI inquiry. The Minister against whom the inquiry is going on happens to be the Home Minister who is incharge of law and order in that small, tiny, Union Territory. Here, the real executive head of the Union Territory is the Lieutenant-Governor. But, he is excluded from the purview of this Bill.

Even the Preface says that this Bill is intended to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith.

The executive head, so far as a Union Territory is concerned, is the Lt. Governor and the Chief Minister in that Territory is more or less in the position of a cleark or at best a superintendent of a section in the secretariat, noting more. I do not mind Ministers being defined as public servants. When the Cabinet Ministers at the Centre are included in that category, there is no harm in a Minister in the Union Territory being included. I have no objection to that. But the real mischief is done by the Lt. Governor. Here he is not included in the definition, the person who is the real culprit who is likely to indulge in all kinds of malpractices. We know how in States or Union Territories where the Opposition parties are in power, the Government at the Centre try to manipulate things with a political motivation and try to influence the Governors and Lt. Governors. So this is a serious matter and I do not see what difficulty there would be if the Governors and Lt. Governor are included in this definition in the Bill.

There are so many other things I wanted to say, but I will refer to only one thing. Because it is a very complicated matter, the Committee did find it very difficult to arrive at a consensus. It is interesting to note that each of the three minutes of dissent appended by the Swatantra Party members differs in this respect. That means that if it were left to them, even they might not have been able to arrive at an agreed draft of the Bill. That only indicates the complication that is there in the measure.

The Government have already the Vigilance Commission, the CBI and so many other anti-corruption departments under their control. I do not know how they are going to co-ordinate these with the Lokpal and Lokayuktas. I would only appeal to them not to duplicate the working of the various departments but see to it that they are well-co ordinated and to the extent possible work in a constructive way so that the public image of the executive is improved in this country.

I support the Bill in the sense that it is the first step in the right direction and hope that as we gather more experience with this experiment the Central Government will seriously and sincerely try to improve the machinery that is created.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : I wholeheartedly support this Bill as this is a new experiment for meeting the various demands made from time to time for combating the corruption widely prevalent in public life. The measure is incomplete, but I believe in course of time the various States in India will have their own law on the model of this legislation and that it will cover the entire gamut of political life in this country.

Certain criticisms were levelled against this Bill that the Prime Minister had been excluded from its purview. Shri Shukla has fully explained that point. I believe that in course of time when we have working experience of this Bill it may be necessary at a later stage to bring in the Prime Minister within the purview of this Bill. The function of Lokpal is only to work as an investigating authority ; he can inflict no punishment. He submits his findings to Parliament for its consideration. In all these cases the recommendation of the Lokpal will mould public opinion in the country ; and nothing more. To that extent it has its own purpose and it will serve as a corrective and a warning for possible delinquents among the members of the Government.

Another possible lacuna to which attention has been drawn is the exclusion of Members of Parliament from the purview of this Bill. In that respect also it has been said that the ultimate authority to

judge the conduct of Members of Parliament is not any officer but the constituency ; it has to judge whether its representative has acted properly or with corrupt motives during his term.

Now about the likelihood of the Lokpal being burdened with a large number of petitions. Rightly we have prescribed no limit ; no fee is to be levied on the complaints. The persons who complain against the Ministers or officials are to file their affidavits and take the consequences if the allegations prove to be wrong. That is probably a very good safeguard. I have been a member of the Committee on petitions and I found all sorts of complaints come because people think that Parliament is the highest authority and anything can be brought to its attention Take for instance quarter where two families live. If some smoke comes to the first floor in the process of cooking by the family living in the ground floor, that also comes to the petitions committee So, I believe that such frivolous complaints would not be filed before the Lokpal and Lokayuktas and I believe that the Lokpal and Lokayuktas have been given sufficient power to see that only those cases where there is real corruption and where the Lokpal can give some corrective recommendations so far as the allegation of corruption is concerned, will be entertained and the necessary recommendations are made. Because we are starting a new institution, it all depends on who are the first Lokpal and Lokayuktas that are appointed, because they will be setting a tradition. I believe that first Lokpal and the first Lokayukta will be persons of great eminence, common sense and judicious temperament.

16 hrs.

Having regard to the fact that we have provided a very good machinery for the appointment of Lokpal, I believe that we shall be able to have the best talents of this country available for the post of the first Lokpal. We have provided that the Chief Justice of India and the Leader of the Opposition here will be the two persons who will make the recommendations and the President has to make the final appointment. Of course, he will have to make the appointment after consultation with Government. An objection was raised that the President should be obliged to accept the recommendations of this Committee, and therefore it was suggested that instead of "after consultation" it should have been "in consultation with", which would be the proper phraseology to oblige the President to accept the recommendations. I would ask one thing ; what happens if there is a difference of opinion and if there is more than one name proposed. If the Chief Justice suggests one name and the Leader of the Opposition of the Lok Sabha suggests another name, then it must be left to the judgment of the President, in consultation with the Government, to make a proper choice.

So far as the Members of the Rajya Sabha are concerned, they made certain suggestions that in regard to the choice of the Leader of the Opposition, it should be from both the Houses. But I think it has been properly held that only the Members of the Opposition of the Lok Sabha should make their choice in determining the representative of the Oppoisition. Also, a sporting offer was held out to the Members of the Opposition in the Select Committee that if they can come to a certain understanding in the election of the representative of the Opposition from both the Houses, it should be welcomed by the Government. But there was no definite suggestion offered in that respect.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support this Bill, and I think there is not much controversy so far as the Bill is concerned, and this should be passed without any serious amendments.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, I want to make a submission under rule 340. Rule 340 says :

> "At any time after a motion has been made, a member, may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

I want to move that the debate be adjourned ; a situation has been created on account of the Presidential election which should be discussed. This is my formal motion. I am entitled to move it.

आपको मालूम होगा कि सेन्ट्रल हाल कांग्रेस पार्टी की पालिटिक्स का अड्डा हो रहा है। कैबिनेट रैंक के मिनिस्टर्स और दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

लिस्ट्स लेकर सिग्नेचर करा रहे हैं- दूसरी तरफ से भी सिग्नेचर कराये जा रहे हैं । यहां पर कोई बैठा नहीं हैं । इसके अलावा कैन्डीडेट्स के खिलाफ माल-प्रैक्टिसेज इस्तेमाल की जा रही हैं, करेक्टर असैसिनेशन के चार्जेज लगाये जा रहे हैं । सभापति महोदय, मैं चाहता हूं इस सिचुएशन को यहां पर डिस्कस करना चाहिए । जो डिबेट चल रही है उसमें किसी का इंट्रेस्ट नहीं रह गया है । मैं फार्मल मोशन मूव करता हूं और आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आपको इस पर वोट लेना चाहिए । आप यहां पर हमारी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए बैठे हैं । यह फार्मल मोशन है और यह ठीक है कि आपको इस पर अधिकार है लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर वोट लीजिए । यह बहुत ही अर्जेन्ट मामला है । आज इस कन्ट्री की सिक्योरिटी को थ्रेटेन किया जा रहा है, कन्ट्री को दाव पर लगाया जा रहा है । जब ऐसी स्थिति है प्रेसीडेन्शल एलेक्शन की वजह से तो फिर यह पार्लियामेंट चुपचाप नहीं बैठ सकती है । इस चीज को यहां पर आना चाहिए, जिसकी जो भी राय हो वह भी सामने आनी चाहिए । मेरी यही आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इसको यहां पर आना चाहिए, इसपर आपको वोट लेना चाहिए ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, no motion can be moved without your consent.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Sir, it was decided that the question of the Presidential election should not be brought up in the House. That was the ruling given by the Chair. What is happening in the Central Hall of Parliament is the business of MPs who are there in the Central Hall ; it does not in any way involve Members who here. Therefore this matter should not be raised here at all...(*Interruption*). An allegation has been made that character assassination is being done and all that. We do not do this type of thing in this House. The entire party has been accused of doing this and that. There is no question of any character assassination. Our party is deeply involved in the Presidential election and we are certainly agitatingly discussing things that affect the country. But that does not in any way mean that we have done something which is improper or which the Central Hall of Parliament does not allow ..(*Interruption*). Whatever goes on there should not be brought up in this House. The House is not a projection of the Central Hall of Parliament .. (*Interruption*).

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चेयरमैन महोदय, ये बिल्कुल बे बुनियाद और मनगढंत बातें आपके सामने कही जा रही हैं । अव्वल तो जो प्वाइन्ट इन्होंने उठाया है वह एप्लाई ही नहीं करता, रूल्स को देख लिया जाये । उसमें है कि जब बिल पर बहस हो रही हो तो वगैर आपकी पर्मीशन के इसको नहीं उठाया जा सकता है । ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He does not understand even the a, b, c of rules.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am on my legs.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : He is on all fours ; you must allow him.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You must hear, my buffalo.

SHKI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : He must withdraw that word.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Is it in order to call a Member a buffalo ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He has called him a buffalo. He must withdraw the word, 'buffalo' ...(*Interruption*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Rule 340 says :—

"At any time after a motion has been

made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

That motion has been made and I want to move that this debate should be adjourned and the situation arising out of the Presidential election should be taken into consideration. I have already stated the reasons... *(Interruption)*.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am on my legs.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Say, you are on all fours.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चेयरमैन महोदय, ये सारी मनगढ़न्त बातें यहां पर लाई गई हैं। पार्टी की तरफ से कोई वजीर या दूसरे भाई इज किस्म की कोई कन्वेसिंग नहीं कर रहे हैं पता नहीं इनके पेट में क्यों दर्द हो रहा है। असल बात यह है कि इनको हारना है, एलेक्शन पेटीशन के लिए ये मसाला तैयार कर रहे हैं। इस हाउस में पहले रूलिंग दी जा चुकी है बावजूद उसके ये यहां पर इस बात को उठा रहे हैं। रही पौइंट आफ आर्डर की बात तो उस बारे में मेरा कहना है कि जब बिल पर बहस हो रही है तो आपकी कनसेंट के बगैर कोई ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन लाई ही नहीं करता है।

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : Sir, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has moved a motion that the debate be adjourned under the rule that he has quoted. That applies in the case of a motion only. In the case of a Bill, there is another rule where it is stated that if the debate is to be adjourned when the Bill is being discussed, that requires permission of the Speaker. It is for you to permit or not.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let me quote Rule 109. It says :

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

This is a very important matter. How it is important I have already explained. Even the integrity of the country is threatened. *(Interruptions)*.

मैं तरफ दारी नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव फेयर हो और इस तरह का जो गंदा प्रचार किया जा रहा है, मैंने खुद एक मन्त्री महोदय को देखा लिस्ट लिए घूम रहे हैं, दूसरी पार्टी वाले दूसरी लिस्ट लिए घूम रहे हैं, यह बन्द किया जाना चाहिये, और इस ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : किसी और दृष्टिकोण से नहीं, बल्कि भारतवर्ष की पार्लियामेंट तमाम संसार भर की एक आदर्श संस्था है, और यहीं से अच्छाई या बुराई का संचालन होता है, इसलिये यहां इस प्रकार का कोई गलत काम नहीं होना चाहिये। जो बिल है यह करप्शन रोकने के बारे में है, आप दुनिया भर की बात करते हैं कि करप्शन रोकेंगे। लेकिन यहां इस समय जो हो रहा है वह क्या करप्शन नहीं है। यह केवल रूमर नहीं है, अभी राज्य सभा में आपत्ति उठायी गयी (व्यवधान)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Sir, why are you allowing the time of the House to be wasted ? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Who are you ? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I am a member of the House. We want to discuss the Bill. You rule whether you allow it or not. They are frustrated people..... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I am not going to surrender...*(Interruptions)*.

अभी राज्य सभा में एक मिनिस्टर को सिगनेचर कराते हुए टोका गया और वहां इस पर आपत्ति उठायी गयी। मैं आपको सूचना देना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के गन्दे पेम्फलेट बांटे जा रहे हैं कि जिनको पढ़कर सर झुक जाता है। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जो

[Shri Om Parkash Tyagi]

श्री गुप्ता ने मोशन पेश किया है उस पर वोट ले लिया जाय। झुंठा प्रोपेगेन्डा चल रहा है लौबीज में उसे रोका जाये।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Let there be voting.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let the House decide it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No question of voting. You have raised a motion on the Bill under Rule 109. It does not concern what is happening outside the House. We are concerned with the Bill at the present moment. If your motion to adjourn the debate is for any valid reason, then there is something. But what is happening outside is no concern here.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में जो बातचीत चल रही है (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not on the agenda.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : प्रोप्राइटी की मांग यह है कि जो लोबी में प्रचार हो रहा है कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स द्वारा इसको रुकवाया जाय।

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : On a point of order. The subject before the House is something else.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : This is all irrelevant. Please do not allow it.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हाउस और लोबी के अन्दर मन्त्री महोदय प्रचार करें, लीगली चाहें ठीक हो, लेकिन प्रोप्राइटी के हिसाब से गलत है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : करप्शन इसी तरह से दूर करोगे ?

श्री अमर सिंह सहगल : करप्शन दूर होगा जरूर।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : हमारा कैंडीडेट तो जीतेगा (व्यवधान)

SHRI PILOO MODY : You should adjourn the House and go outside and see for yourself what is happening..... ... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : The Jan Sangh have got nervous about the possibility of their candidate, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, being defeated. *(Interruptions)*.

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) जनाब चेयरमेन साहब, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब एक बहुत ही अच्छा सा बिल लाये है। आप को याद होगा और मेरे साथी जो राज्य सभा में थे, उनको याद होगा कि मुझे कैरो फोबिया कहते थे क्योंकि मैं बारबार इस बात को उठाता था कि ऐब्यूज आफ पावर किसी तरह भी बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। कोई भी हो—ही में बी चीफ मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर—उस वक्त बड़ी मुश्किल आई और मेरे पूज्य नेता पंडित जवाहर लाल जी ने हम को धमकाया डराया और कहा कि नहीं ऐसा नहीं होगा, हमने इनक्वायरी कर ली है और वह निर्दोष है और तुम्हें 36,36 साल के लिये जाना पड़ेगा। हमने कहा मन्जूर है, कोई हर्ज नहीं है। अगर हम मर जायें तो हमारी लाश को भी रखा जाय।

उसके बाद क्या हुआ कि सब आपोजीशन के लीडर्स आचार्य कृपालानी जी की रहनुमाई में प्रेसीडेंट से मिले और रिक्वेस्ट की कि बड़े आदमियों द्वारा जो बड़े पैमाने पर करप्शन होता है, जितना हो सके, उसको चेक किया जाय। इस बारे में कोई संस्था होनी जरूर चाहिये, और लोक पाल का मतलब ही है कि बड़े पैमाने पर जो करप्शन होता है, जितना हो सके उसको चेक किया जाय।

तो जो उस वक्त के प्रेसीडेंट थे, डा० राधाकृष्णन ने, उन्होंने बावजूद इसके कि पंडित जी ने नहीं चाहा, प्रेसीडेंट ने जस्टिस एस०

आर० दास को बैठाया और दास साहब का फैसला पंडित जी के खयाल के उल्टा आया। तो इसीलिये गवर्नमेंट इस मेजर को सामने लायी कि कोई भी हो, चाहे कितना भी बड़े से बड़ा अधिकारी हो, और उनके बारे में अगर लोगों को शिकायत है तो उनको मिलना चाहिये, और हम इंसाफ करना चाहते हैं और अदले जहांगीरी को फिर से लाना चाहते हैं।

सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि हजरत उमर, जो कि दूसरी खिलाफत थी मेजर साहब की, जैसे चन्द्रगुप्त दि ग्रेट थे, अशोक दि ग्रेट थे वैसे ही उमर दि ग्रेट थे, जब वह तकरीर के लिये खड़े हुए तो एक वद्दू उठा, देहाती। उसने कहा तुम तकरीर नहीं कर सकते, खुतबा पढ़ने लगे तो कहा तुम नहीं पढ़ सकते? वह हैरान हो गये कि क्या है। उन्होंने कहा कि क्यों नहीं पढ़ सकते? उन्होंने जवाब दिया तुम इतने लम्बे हो कि जो कुर्त्ता तुमने पहना हुआ है वह एक चादर में नहीं बन सकता। तब फिर तुम्हारा कुर्त्ता कैसे बन गया? इसके माने हैं कि तुम ने अन्याय किया और अपनी खिलाफत का, किंगडम का, अपनी बादशाहत का गलत इस्तेमाल किया। उनका बेटा उठा, जिसका नाम हजरत अब्दुला था, और उसने कहा कि मेरे बाप ने दो चादरें नहीं ली। मुझे जो चादर मिली थी, उनको चूंकि मेरे बाप का कुर्त्ता फटा था, मैंने उनको दे दिया। जो सवाल यहां बहुत से दोस्तों ने उठाया वह यह कि जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर है वह भी उसी लाइन में खड़ी कर दी जाये, जिस क्यू में अब्दुल गनी डार खड़ा हो सकता है। या कोई और बड़े से बड़ा आदमी खड़ा हो सकता है। जब इस सवाल को उठाया गया तभी मैंने सकुंलेशन के लिये कहा। क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि करप्शन बहुत दूर पहुंच गया है। अभी यह लोग नाराज हो जायेंगे। जब बहस हो रही थी तब मैंने पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू से हंस कर कहा कि मैं क्या करूं, मैं तो आपको बाप मानता हूं, अपना नेता भी मानता हूं लेकिन कल ही बीजू पटनायक 12 लाख रु० और सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों 8 लाख रु० जो आपका प्राइवेट ट्रस्ट है उसके नाम पर दे कर गये हैं। मुझ को पता चला है कि बिड़ला, शांति प्रसाद जैन और साहू जैन ने भी 25-25 लाख दिया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि चाहे प्रधान मन्त्री हों; चाहे हम हों या चाहे कोई और मिनिस्टर हो, सब को एक साथ रक्खा जाना चाहिये। किसी को एग्जेम्प्ट नहीं करना चाहिये।

अगर आप इस बात पर आ गये हैं कि हम किसी का लिहाज नहीं करेंगे तो फिर आपको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि किस तरह से वह न्याय हो पाये। न्याय के लिये काफी निष्पक्ष आपको होना पड़ेगा। मेरी दिक्कत यह आई कि प्रिविलेज क्लेम किया तो फाइलें सामने नहीं आई। एस० आर० दास जो थे, जो एक्स चीफ जस्टिस थे, वह वहां के वाहिद जज थे। वह फैसला करने वाले थे। उन्होंने कहा कि चूंकि प्रिविलेज मांगा गया है इसलिये फाइलें मेरे सामने नहीं आ सकती थीं क्योंकि मैं मिनिस्टर नहीं हूं, मैं गवर्नमेंट में नहीं हूं; मैं हाई कोर्ट का सबसे बड़ा जज हूं और ट्रीब्यूनल में हूं, लेकिन यह प्रिविलेज का मामला है। प्रिविलेज के बहाने यह फाइलों को दबा ले गये। अगर प्रिविलेज के बहाने से यह मामले को छिपाना चाहते हैं तो लोकपाल का मतलब खत्म हो जाता है क्योंकि फाइलें सामने आयेंगी ही नहीं और कोई भी न्याय नहीं कर पायेगा, भले ही हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई ही क्यों नहीं हों। तभी मैंने कहा कि इस बिल को सकुंलेशन के लिए भेजा जाय। यह न्याय के इंटरेस्ट में है कि इसको हम सकुंलेशन में भेजें। अगर बुरा न मानें तो सच बात यह है कि अगले चार दिन देश के लिये काफी गम्भीरता के हैं। काफी मुश्किलात भी पैदा हो सकती हैं, और यह भी हो सकता है कि यह खुद ही सुलझा लें और मुश्किलात पैदा न हों। ईमानदारी की बात यह है कि जब यह बिल सरकार लाई है तब उसको सोचना चाहिये कि मुल्क का क्या होगा, और उस सूरत में न्याय कैसे मिलेगा। आया मुल्क में केवास होगा या मुल्क पूरी मजबूती और ताकत के साथ आगे बढ़ेगा।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी दार]

मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि कांग्रेस के सिवा और कोई ऐसी जमात नहीं है जो मुल्क को सम्भाल सके सिवा इसके कम्युनिस्ट अपनी शक्ति से जबर्दस्ती सम्भालें। उनको मैं कुछ नहीं कहता क्योंकि उनके बड़े हाथ हैं, लेकिन यहां कोई पार्टी और नहीं है जो डिमाक्रेसी की तहत, जम्हूरियत के इस जज्बे को लेकर मुल्क की हुकूमत कर सके। बदनसीबी से वह जमात जादू की गठरी पर अपने को खत्म करने जा रही है। वह जानती नहीं है कि उन के खत्म हो जाने से देश भस्म हो जायेगा। अगर यह बात उनके मन में आ जाये—न्याय की बात हमारे सामने है।

मैं हुकूमत में नहीं हूं, लेकिन मैंने उनको अपनी बीवी दी, बच्चे दी, भतीजी दी, जवानी दी, अपना खून दिया, अपना पैसा दिया, चूंकि यह हमारे प्यार हैं और इस वक्त हुकूमत में हैं, इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि अगर आज कंवर लाल गुप्त का प्रिविलेज मोशन नहीं लिया तो न लो, लेकिन मैं आप के जरिये से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि लड़ने से पहले हजार बार सोचो कि क्या अपनी जाती इज्जत के लिये गनी लड़ जाय या देश की इज्जत के लिये लड़ जाय। हर एक के दिल में यह बात होनी चाहिए। मैं न्याय की बात कह रहा हूं। यह न्याय इतने बड़े युद्ध में नहीं आ रहा है। जब देश की किस्मत का फैसला हो रहा है तो न्याय कैसे आयेगा? मैं इस बात पर कह रहा हूं मुझे कोई तकलीफ नहीं है। कम्युनिस्ट भाई कहते हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल पर बोलो।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : बिल पर ही तो बोल रहा हूं। न्याय कैसे मिलेगा। उन्होंने हंस कर कहा कि तुम्हारे उन संघ का उम्मीदवार जो रेड्डी है वह हार जायेगा। मुझे शर्म आई, मैं डूब कर मर गया। मैंने कांग्रेस में चालीस बरस लगाये।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : हमारा उम्मीदवार देशमुख है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : आप ने नहीं इन्होंने कहा। कौन कहने वाले थे? मेरे भाई जिन्होंने नामजद किया है। मैंने नामजद नहीं किया है, उन्होंने नामजद किया है। इस तरह का ताना देना...

AN HON. MEMBER : How is it relevant to this Bill ?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : It is relevant only that the Prime Minister should be there in the queue.

यह बात मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि आज प्राइम मिनिस्टर अपनी जगह से हट रही हैं, उनको इसी पर रहना चाहिये ...(व्यवधान)... वह जान बूझ कर छेड़ते हैं तब मुझ को कहना पड़ा।

मैं आपके जरिये से कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं मुल्क के इंटरैस्ट में अपील करूंगा, मुझे तरीके से कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है। अगर देशमुख आ जाये तो कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है और अगर संजीव रेड्डी आ जाय तो कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन अगर देश की एकता कायम रहती है तो सिवा कांग्रेस के और कोई उसको नहीं रख सकता है इस वक्त। कल को शायद कोई और भी आगे आ जाये। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि अगर न्याय देना है तो पहले अपने में एकता कायम करो। अगर तुम डूब जाओगे तो मुल्क डूब जायेगा।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گوڑگانوہ)۔ جناب چیرمین صاحب مجھے بڑی خوشی ہے کہ ہم ہوم منسٹر صاحب ایوان میں ہی اچھا بول لائے۔ آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ میرے ساتھی جو راج سبھا میں تھے ان کو یاد ہوگا کہ مجھے بھی برداشت نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ کوئی بھی ہو۔ یہی سے ان چیف منسٹر اور پرائم منسٹر اس وقت بڑی مشکل آئی اور میرے پوجیہ نیتا پنڈت جواہر لال جی نے ہم کو ڈرایا دھمکایا اور کہا کہ نہیں ایسا نہیں ہوگا۔ ہم نے جانچ کری ہے اور وہ بے گناہ ہے اور اگر ہم مر بھی جائیں تو ہماری لاش کو بھی رکھا جائے۔

یا کوئی اور بڑے سے بڑا آدمی کھڑا ہو سکتا ہے جب ایسا سوال کو اٹھایا گیا تبھی میں نے سرکولیشن کے لئے کہا۔ کیونکہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کرپشن بہت دور تک پہنچ گیا ہے۔ ابھی یہ لوگ ناراض ہو جائیں گے۔ جب بھٹ ہو رہی تھی تب میں نے جواہر لال نہرو سے ہنس کر کہا کہ میں کیا کروں میں تو آپ کو باپ مانتا ہوں۔ اپنا نیتا جی مانتا ہوں لیکن کل ہی بجو پٹنائیک نے ۲۱ لاکھ روپے اور سردار پرتاپ سنگھ کیرون نے ۸ لاکھ روپے جو آپ کا بنایا ٹرسٹ ہے اس کے نام پر دیئے گئے ہیں۔ مجھ کو پتہ چلا ہے کہ بڑلا شانتی پرشاد جین اور ساہو جین نے بلو ۲۵،۲۵ لاکھ دیا ہے۔ میرا کہنا یہ ہے کہ چاہے پردھان منتری ہوں۔ چاہے ہم ہوں یا چاہے کوئی اور منسٹر ہو سب کو ایک سا فٹ رکھا جانا چاہئے۔ کسی کو ایگزیمپٹ نہیں کرنا چاہیئے۔

اگر آپ اس بات پر آ گئے ہیں کہ ہم کسی کا لحاظ نہیں کریں گے تو پھر آپ کو یہ بھی دیکھنا پڑے گا کہ کس طرح سے

وہ نیائے ہو پائے۔ نیائے کے لئے کافی نشچکش آپ کو ہونا پڑے گا۔ میری وقت یہ آئی کہ پریویلیج کلیم کیا تو فائلیں سامنے نہیں آئیں۔ ایسی اردلی جو تھے جو ایکس چیف جسٹس تھے وہ وہاں کے واحد جج تھے۔ وہ فیصلہ کرنے والے تھے۔ انھوں نے کہا کہ چونکہ پریویلیج مانگا گیا ہے اس لئے فائلیں میرے سامنے نہیں آ سکتی تھیں کیونکہ میں منسٹر نہیں ہوں میں گورنمنٹ میں نہیں ہوں۔ میں ہائیکورٹ کا سب سے بڑا جج ہوں اور ٹربونل میں ہوں لیکن یہ پریویلیج کا معاملہ ہے۔ پریویلیج کے بہانے یہ فائلوں کو دبا لے گئے اگر پریویلیج کے بہانے سے یہ معاملہ کو چھپانا چاہتے ہیں تو تو کمال کا مطلب ختم ہو جاتا ہے کیونکہ فائلیں سامنے آئینگی

ہی نہیں اور کوئی بھی نیائے نہیں کروا پائے گا بھلے ہی ہمارے کمپونسٹ بھائی ہیں کیوں نہ ہوں تبھی میں نے کہا کہ اسی بل کو سرکولیشن کے لئے بھیجا جائے۔ یہ نیائے کہ انسٹرکشن میں ہے کہ اس کو سمر سرکولیشن میں بھیجیں۔ اگر پرانے مانیں

اس کے بعد کیا ہوا کہ سب اپوزیشن کے لیڈرس آ جاتے کرپلانی جی کی رہنمائی میں پریذیڈنٹ سے ملے اور ریکویسٹ کی کہ بڑے آدمیوں دوارا جو بڑے پیمانے پر کرپشن ہوتا ہے جتنا ہو سکے۔ اس کو چیک کیا جائے۔ اس بارے میں کوئی سنستھا فرض ہونی چاہیئے اور لوک پال کا مطلب ہی ہے کہ بڑے پیمانے پر جو کرپشن ہوتا ہے۔ جتنا ہو سکے اس کو چیک کیا جائے۔

تو جو اس وقت کے پریذیڈنٹ تھے رادھا کرشنن انھوں نے باوجود اس کے کہ پنڈت جی نے نہیں چاہا جسٹس ایس آر داس کو بٹھایا اور داس صاحب کا فیصلہ پنڈت جی کے خیال کے الٹ آیا۔ اس لئے سرکار اس میٹر کو سامنے لائی کہ چاہے کوئی کتنا بھی اونچے سے اونچا حاکم ہو اگر اس کے بارے میں لوگوں کو شکایت ہے تو اس کی جانچ ہونی چاہیئے اور لوگوں کو انصاف ملنا چاہیئے۔ ہم انصاف کرنا چاہتے ہیں اور عدل جہانگیری کو پھر سے لانا چاہتے ہیں

سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ حضرت عمر۔ جو کہ دوسری خلافت تھی پیغمبر صاحب کی جیسے چندر گپت گریٹ تھے۔ اشوک دی گریٹ تھے ویسے ہی عمر دی گریٹ تھے۔ جب وہ تقریر کے لئے کھڑے ہوئے تو ایک بدو اٹھا۔ دیہاتی اس نے کہا تم تقریر نہیں کر سکتے۔ خطبہ پڑھنے لگے تو کہا تم نہیں پڑھ سکتے۔ انھوں نے جواب دیا تم اتنے لمبے ہو کہ جو کرتہ تم نے پہنا ہوا ہے وہ ایک چادر میں نہیں بن سکتا تب پھر تمہارا کرتا کیسے بن گیا اس کے معنی ہیں کہ تم نے انیائے کیا اور اپنی خلافت کا اور اپنی بادشاہت کا غلط استعمال کیا۔ ان کا بیٹا اٹھا۔ جس کا نام حضرت عبداللہ تھا اور اس نے کہا کہ میرے باپ نے دو چادریں نہیں لیں۔ مجھے جو چادر ملی تھی اس کو چونکہ میرے باپ کا کرتہ چھوٹا تھا میں نے ان کو دے دیا۔ جو سوال یہاں بہت سے دوستوں نے اٹھایا وہ یہ کہ جو پرائم منسٹر ہیں وہ بھی اسی لائن میں کھڑے کر دیئے جائیں۔ جس میں کہ عہدہ فنی ڈاکٹر ہو سکتا ہے۔

شری عبدالغنی ڈار: بل پر ہی تو بول رہا ہوں نیا ئیے کیسے ملے گا۔ انھوں نے ہنس کر کہا کہ تمہارے جن سنگھ کا اُمیدوار جو ریڈی ہے وہ ہار جائے گا۔ مجھے شرم آئی۔ میں ڈوب کر مر گیا۔ میں نے کانگریس میں چالیس برس لگائے۔

شری اوم پرکاش تیاگی۔ ہمارا امیدوار دیش مکھ ہے

شری عبدالغنی ڈار: آپ نے نہیں۔ انھوں نے کہا۔ کون کہنے والے تھے۔ میرے بھائی جنہوں نے نامزد کیا ہے۔ میں نے نامزد نہیں کیا ہے۔ انھوں نے نامزد کیا ہے۔ اس طرح کا تھا۔

AN HON. MEMBER: How is it relevant to this Bill?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: It is relevant only that the Prime Minister should be there in the queue.

یہ بات میں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ آج پرائم منسٹر اپنی جگہ سے ہٹ رہی ہیں۔ اپنے مقام سے بالکل الگ ہو رہی ہیں۔ ڈیما کریسی کو تباہ کر رہی ہیں۔ ان کو اس رہنا چاہئے، بودھان، وہ جان بوجھ کر چھیڑتے ہیں تب مجھ کو کہنا پڑا۔

میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں ملک کے انٹرسٹ میں اپیل کروں گا۔ مجھے ذاتی طریقے سے کچھ ملنے والا نہیں ہے۔ اگر دیش مکھ چاہے تو کچھ ملنے والا نہیں ہے اور اگر سنجیو ریڈی چاہے تو کچھ ملنے والا نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اگر دیش کی ایکتا قائم رکھنی ہے تو سوا کانگریس کے اور کوئی اس کو نہیں رکھ سکتا ہے۔ اس وقت۔ کل کو شائد کوئی اور بھی آجائے اس لئے میں کہتا ہوں کہ اگر شیا ئے دینا ہے تو پہلے اپنے میں ایکتا قائم کرو۔ اگر تم ڈوب جاؤ گے تو ملک ڈوب جائے گا۔

تو سچ بات یہ ہے کہ اگلے چار دن دیش کے لئے کافی کمبھیر تا کے ہیں۔ کافی مشکلات بھی پیدا ہو سکتی ہیں اور یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ جب یہ بل سرکار لائی ہے تب اس کو سوچنا چاہئے۔ کہ ملک کا کیا ہوگا اور اس صورت میں نیائے کیسے ملے گا۔ آیا ملک میں کیاس ہو گا یا ملک پوری مضبوطی اور طاقت کے ساتھ آگے بڑھے گا۔

میں دعویٰ کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ کانگریس کے سوا اور کوئی ایسی جماعت نہیں ہے جو ملک کو سنبھال سکے سوا اس کے کمیونسٹ اپنی طاقت سے زبردستی سنبھالیں۔ ان کو میں کچھ نہیں کہتا کیونکہ ان کے بڑے ہاتھ ہیں۔ لیکن یہاں کوئی پارٹی اور نہیں ہے جو ڈما کریسی کی تحت جمہوریت کے اس جذبہ کو لے کر ملک کی حکومت کر سکے۔ بدنصیبی سے وہ جماعت جاود کی گھڑی پر اپنے کو ختم کرتے جا رہی ہے۔ وہ جانتی نہیں ہے کہ ان کے ختم ہو جانے سے دیش ختم ہو جائیگا اگر یہ بات ان کے من میں آجائے۔ نیائے کی بات ہمارے سامنے ہے۔ بس حکومت میں نہیں ہوں لیکن میں نے ان کو اپنی بیوی دی۔ بچی دی۔ جوانی دی۔ اپنا خون دیا اپنا پیسا دیا چونکہ یہ ہمارے پیارے ہیں

اور اس وقت حکومت میں ہیں۔ اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ اگر آج کنور لال گپتا کا پریلو یلیج موشن نہیں لیا تو نہ لو۔ لیکن میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ لڑنے سے پہلے ہزار بار سوچو کہ کیا اپنی ذاتی عزت کے لئے غنی لڑ جائے یا دیش کی عزت کے لئے لڑا جائے۔ ہر ایک کے دل میں یہ بات ہونی چاہیئے میں نیائے کی بات کہہ رہا ہوں۔ یہ نیائے اتنے بڑے یودھ میں نہیں آرہا ہے۔ جب دیش کی قسمت کا فیصلہ ہو رہا ہے تو نیائے کیسے آئے گا۔ میں اس بات پر کہہ رہا ہوں کہ مجھے کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہے کمیونسٹ بھائی کہتے ہیں کہ 'یودھان' ایک مانیہ سدسیہ۔ بل پر بولو

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yogendra Sharma.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, we also gave our names. We want to say something. Congress Members also want to say something on this. They are getting 80% of the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One here, one there, and one this side, unattached Member also. One unattached, and then I come to this side.

AN HON. MEMBER : It should be one from the opposition, one from the Congress.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We don't interfere in your discretion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yogendra Sharma.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा (बेगुसराय) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल हमारे सामने है मैं उसका आम तौर पर समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन जब मैं आम तौर पर उस का समर्थन करता हूँ तो हमें इस बात का कोई भ्रम, गम नहीं है कि इस बिल से भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त हो जायेगा, क्योंकि हम जानते है कि भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक उत्पादन के साधन और वितरण के स्वामित्व के सम्बन्ध में व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व की जगह सामाजिक स्वामित्व व्यवस्था की स्थापना नहीं हो जाती। तब तक भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन नहीं हो सकता।

हम यह भी जानते हैं कि आज भ्रष्टाचार सर्वग्रासी, सर्वगत और सर्व व्याप्त हो चुका है उसको हम कम भी नहीं कर सकते हैं जब तक प्रशासन और आर्थिक इजारेदारी की जो मिलीभगत है, उसका अन्त नहीं होता है। फिर भी हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं इसलिए कि इस बिल में इस बात की व्यवस्था की गई है कि एक ऐसा पद स्थापित किया जाएगा जिससे आम लोगों की जो शिकायतें हैं प्रशासन के अन्याय के विरुद्ध, पक्षपात तथा भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध उनको लेकर उनको किसी मशीनरी के पास पहुंचने का मौका मिलेगा। हमारे देश की जनता चाहे शासक दल के पीछे हो या विरोधी दल के पीछे, उसकी सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि प्रशासन से जो उसके साथ अन्याय होता है, पक्षपात होता है, उसकी सुनवाई कहीं नहीं है। सुनवाई की जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है यह ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि वहां तक वह पहुंच नहीं सकती है। इस वास्ते जो लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त की व्यवस्था की गई है और जिसके पास सभी लोग अपनी शिकायतें, अपने अभियोग लेकर जा सकेंगे यह एक उचित कदम है। वहां उनकी शिकायतों की जांच हो सकेगी।

आज हालत क्या है ? कुछ दिन पहले, कल या परसों इसी सदन में हम लोगों ने प्रशासनिक भ्रष्टाचार का सवाल उठाया था मैसूर के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री जो आजकल कांग्रेस पार्टी के सभापति हैं, उनके खिलाफ और इस सभा के सदस्य श्री एस० के० पाटिल के खिलाफ। बड़े संगीन आरोप यहां पर उनके विरुद्ध लगाये गये थे। लेकिन कहीं कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। अब जो लोकपाल की व्यवस्था की जा रही है उससे यह आशा होती है कि इस तरह के आरोपों की सुनवाई हो सकेगी, फिर चाहे फैसला कुछ भी हो। एक मशीनरी तो कायम की जा रही है जो इन आरोपों की जांच करेगी।

हम लोगो के बहुत से संशोधनों को शुक्ल जी और चव्हाण जी ने ज्वायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में स्वीकार किया और उनके कारण यह बिल कुछ अच्छा हुआ भी है। लेकिन फिर भी इसमें त्रुटियां रह गई हैं। उनके सम्बन्ध में भी हमारे जो संशोधन थे, वे अगर स्वीकार कर लिये जाते तो यह बिल और भी अधिक अच्छा हो जाता।

शुक्ल जी ने इस बिल को पेश करते हुए बहुत सही कहा है कि लोकपाल ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस पर पूरे राष्ट्र का विश्वास हो। ज्वायंट कमेटी में जितनी भी गवाहियां आईं उन गवाहियों में भी इस बात पर बल दिया गया था कि इस नए प्रयोग की सफलता इस पर निर्भर करती है कि जो लोकपाल होगा, वह किस हद तक जनता

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

का आम विश्वास प्राप्त करता है। हमें अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिये जो बिल में लोकपाल के चुनाव की व्यवस्था की गई है उससे उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। यह कहा गया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस और अपोजीशन पार्टी का नेता या अपोजीशन पार्टीज में से एक व्यक्ति जो स्पीकर द्वारा चुना जाए, उनसे विचार विमर्श करके यह नियुक्ति की जाएगी। इस व्यवस्था से कैसे राष्ट्रीय विश्वास पैदा होगा? विरोधी दलों की जो हालत है और शासक दल की भी जो हालत है, वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। विरोधी दल वाले कौन राष्ट्रपति और कौन उपराष्ट्रपति हो इस पर भी एक मत नहीं हो सके हैं। विरोधी दलों के किसी एक व्यक्ति से विचार विमर्श करने की जो व्यवस्था आपने की है, वह विरोधी दलों को आपस में लड़ाने वाली व्यवस्था है। आठ दस विरोधी दल मान्यता प्राप्त विरोधी दल हैं। सभी विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से परामर्श करने के बाद ऐसा करने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है? दोनों सदनों के दस व्यक्तियों से सलाह मुश्विरा करने में कोई नुकसान नहीं है, एक्सचेंकर का ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं होता है। उससे लाभ यह होता है, कि जिस किसी को भी लोकपाल बनाया जाएगा उसको पूरे राष्ट्र का विश्वास प्राप्त होगा। लेकिन ऐसा न करके आप एक अवास्तविक व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं और विरोधी दलों को आपस में लड़ाना चाहते हैं।

हमारे समाज की परम्परागत काली चीजें हैं और जो अभी भी कायम हैं, वे लोगों की शिकायतों का एक बहुत बड़ा आधार हैं। साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता के आधार पर प्रशासनिक पक्षपात होता है, नौकरियों में, सेवाओं में, छोटे मोटे कामों में, ठेकों में, नाम लिखाने के सिलसिले में, छात्रवृत्तियों के सिलसिले में, तरह-तरह की चीजों में, गांव पंचायत के चुनाव से लेकर उच्च चुनाव तक पक्षपात होता है। ऐसे अभियोग और ऐसी शिकायतें भी इसके दायरे में आ सके, यह भी आपको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और इसका दायरा आपको विस्तृत करना चाहिये। साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता के आधार पर जो पक्षपात होता है वह भी इसके दायरे में आप लें। ऐसा यदि आपने किया तो सही मानों में इस बिल में एक बहुत अच्छा सुधार आप करेंगे।

एक बात काफी विवादास्पद सिद्ध हुई है। इस पर कमेटी में भी काफी चर्चा हुई है। वह प्रधान मन्त्री को भी लोकपाल के अधिकार क्षेत्र में लाने के बारे में थी। इसके खिलाफ शुक्ल जी ने जो अभी तर्क दिये हैं वे ऐसे नहीं है जिन को स्वीकार किया जा सके। यह सही है कि प्रधान मन्त्री का पद दूसरे मंत्रियों के मुकाबले में कुछ भिन्न है। लेकिन फिर भी प्रधान मन्त्री सरकार का एग्जेक्टिव हैड होता है और इस कारण से जनता को उसके विरुद्ध भी शिकायतें हो सकती हैं। उस अवस्था में प्रधान मन्त्री को आप कैसे बरी कर सकते है। पिछले दिनों का हमारा तजुर्बा यह बताता है कि राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री भ्रष्टाचार के सबसे बड़े पोषक के रूप में हमारे सामने आये हैं। तीन-तीन मुख्य मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये गये हैं। अभी मैसूर के एक भूतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री के खिलाफ गम्भीर भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप लगाये गये हैं। यदि उनकी जांच हो तो पता नहीं उनका क्या होगा। ऐसी हालात में यदि प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप हो और लोकपाल की ओर से इनवेस्टीगेशन के सिलसिले में एक प्राइमा फेसाई आधार तैयार कर लिया गया हो तो प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि उसके सिलसिले मे कम्पीटेंट आथोरिटी कौन हो। जो यह दिक्कत उन्होंने पेश की है इसको भी दूर किया जा सकता है। कम्पीटेंट आथोरिटी लोक सभा हो। यदि लोकपाल अपनी इनवैस्टीगेशन के

द्वारा इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि हां, प्राइमा फेसाई केस मौजूद है तो वह चीज लोक सभा में आनी चाहिये और लोक सभा को उसके बारे में फैसला करना चाहिये। प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप हों तो वह सरकार नहीं रह सकती है। सरकार का बनना और उसका बदलना लोक सभा की मर्जी से होता है। इसलिए उसके सिलसिले में कम्पीटेंट आथारिटी लोक सभा हो और यह व्यवस्था हम कर दें तो बिल में एक बहुत अच्छा सुधार हो जाएगा।

पूरे बिल की सफलता और सार्थकता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि लोकपाल की इंटेग्रटी में किसको किसी प्रकार का सन्देह न हो और साथ ही साथ उसको जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त हो। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि लोकपाल पक्षपात रहित हो कर काम करे, निर्भीकतापूर्वक काम करे। इसके लिए इतना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है कि लोकपाल की अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के बाद किसी सरकारी पद पर या सरकारी नौकरी में न रहे। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि वह किसी बिग बिजिनेस हाउस या किसी खानगी कम्पनी में भी नौकरी न करे। हम आज क्या देख रहे हैं। हमारे देश के जो आडिटर जनरल रह चुके हैं, उन्होंने आडिट जनरली खत्म करने के बाद एक बिग बिजनेस हाउस में जा कर नौकरी कर ली। जो हमारे देश के सबसे उच्च अधिकारी हैं उनकी आंख लगी रहे बिड़ला और टाटा की कम्पनियों की तरफ, उनमें नौकरी प्राप्त करने की तरफ तो कैसे वह पक्षपातहीन हो कर काम कर सकता है। इस बिल में यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि जो लोकपाल होगा वह न केवल सरकारी नौकरी से, सरकारी कम्पनी में नौकरी करने से वंचित रहेगा बल्कि बिग बिजिनेस हाउसिस की जो कम्पनियां हैं, उनमें नौकरी करने से भी वह वंचित रहेगा।

यदि सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती है, तो फिर लोकपाल की आखें इस तरफ लगी रहेंगी कि लोकपाल के पद की अवधि समाप्त होते ही वह टाटा या बिड़ला आदि की किसी कम्पनी में चला जाये। आप जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सभापति थे। आप को याद होगा कि जब हमने इस सवाल को उठाया, तो गृह मन्त्री, श्री चव्हाण, ने कहा कि वह कमायेगा खायेगा कैसे, उसकी रोजी कैसे चलेगी, हम उसको पेन्शन भी नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए हम यह व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इस बिल में पेन्शन की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसलिए गृह मन्त्री की वह दलील खत्म हो जाती है। गृह मन्त्री का कहना था कि चूंकि लोकपाल के लिए पेन्शन की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है, इसलिए पद-निवृत्ति के बाद उस के निजी कम्पनी में जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया जा रहा है। अब चूंकि पेन्शन की व्यवस्था हो गई है, इसलिए इस विधेयक की वर्तमान व्यवस्था नहीं रहनी चाहिए।

मुझे आशा है कि गृह मन्त्री इस विधेयक में इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेंगे कि लोकपाल को पद-निवृत्ति के बाद न केवल सरकारी नौकरी से, बल्कि निजी कम्पनियों में नौकरी करने से भी वंचित रखा जाये। इस संशोधन से इस विधेयक का सीमित उद्देश्य एक हद तक सार्थक, सिद्ध और सफल होगा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार को और होम मिनिस्टर साहब को, यह बिल लाने के लिए मुबारकबाद देता हूं। इसके लिए एक दैरीना मांग थी और इसकी बड़ी भारी जरूरत थी, जिसको उन्होंने पूरा किया है। असल में आज सारे देश में अखलाकी तौर पर करप्शन और रिश्वतखोरी—नकदी की रिश्वत, मिठाई, कपड़े और पेट्रोल की रिश्वत, न जाने कितने किस्म के रिश्वत—फैल गई है, जिसकी रोक-थाम के लिए मुनासिब कदम उठाना निहायत जरूरी है।

मैं महसूस करता हूं कि यह कानून स्टेट्स में भी लागू होना चाहिए। यह बिल सेंटर और चार-पांच छोटी छोटी यूनियन टेरीटरीज के लिए लाया गया है। मुझे इस बिल के प्राविजन्ज में कहीं भी यह नजर नहीं आया कि स्टेट्स, जो देश का इतना बड़ा हिस्सा हैं, किस

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

तरह इस से फायदा उठायेंगी। मैं चाहूँगा कि इसमें ऐसा प्रोविजन किया जाये कि यह कानून जल्द से जल्द तमाम स्टेट्स पर भी एप्लीकेबल हो।

मैं जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी की इस रीकमेंडेशन की पूरे जोर से ताईद करता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और आपोजीशन के नेता के सलाह मश्वरे से लोकपाल की एपायंटमेंट की जायेगी। इससे किसी को यह कहने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा कि कोई एपायंटमेंट पोलीटिकल बेसिस पर की गई है। इस प्राविजन के खिलाफ जो दलीलें दी गई हैं, मुझे उनमें कोई वजन नजर नहीं आता है।

यह ठीक बात है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को इस कानून के अतलाक से बरी रखा गया है। हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी तो ह्यूमैन बीयंग है। लेकिन जो आदमी लोकपाल मुकर्रर किया जायेगा, वह कोई खुदा तो नहीं है, वह भी तो ह्यूमैन बीयंग ही है। मैं इस ख्याल से इत्तिफाक नहीं करता हूँ कि एक पब्लिक सरवेंट को इतना बड़ा बना दिया जाये कि वह किसी प्राइम मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर की गर्दन दबोच दे। एक प्राइम मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर की गर्दन करोड़ों आदमियों की गर्दन है। मैं चाहूँगा कि अगर यह कानून स्टेट्स पर लागू किया जाये, तो चीफ मिनिस्टर को इसके अतलाक से निकाल लिया जाये। आखिर लोकायुक्त कोई खुदा नहीं है। हो सकता है कि उसको किसी शख्स के खिलाफ प्रेजुडिस हो जाये, वह फितरत से किसी पार्टी के खिलाफ हो जाये और वह किसी बात को लेकर चीफ मिनिस्टर और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की पोजीशन को खतरे में डाल दे। अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई बात हो तो प्रैजिडेंट और यह हाउस मौजूद है। ऐसी सैकड़ों मिसालें हैं कि किसी छोटी सी बात के लिए लोगों ने अपने ओहदे छोड़ दिये। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस बारे में हमारे दोस्तों को क्यों परेशानी हो रही है।

पिछली डीबेट में श्री शुक्ल ने कहा था कि हम मिनिस्टर्ज को इस कानून के परब्यू में लाने के बारे में सोचेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ही इतनी पाक और ईमानदार है, जिसका स्टैंडर्ड इतना ऊंचा है, कि वह मिनिस्टर्ज को पब्लिक सरवेंट की डेफिनीशन में लाने के लिए तैयार है। इस हाउस में जो वकील हैं, वे जानते हैं कि आई० पी० सी० में पब्लिक सरवेंट की डेफिनीशन में मिनिस्टर नहीं आते हैं। इसलिए मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को शाबाश देता हूँ कि वह मिनिस्टरों को भी इसमें ले आये हैं।

अंग्रेज कहता था कि रिश्वत लो, लेकिन होशियारी से लो अब भी रिश्वत की वही शक्ल कायम है। अफसर या दूसरे सरकारी मुलाजिम बड़ी होशियारी से रिश्वत लेते हैं। लकिन इसमें सिर्फ अफसरों का ही कुसूर नहीं है, बल्कि पब्लिक का भी कुसूर है। मैंने देहात में लोगों को कहते सुना है कि जो अफसर रिश्वत लेता है, वह अच्छा है, आखिर वह काम तो कर देता है, उस अफसर को क्या करेंगे, जो रिश्वत भी न ले और काम भी न करे। इसलिए रिश्वत लेने वाले और देने वाले दोनों ही कुसूरवार हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के पास होने से देश का मारेल ठीक होगा। आज हालात यह हो रही है कि बी० एड० या बी० टी० में दाखले के लिए पांच सौ या एक हजार रुपये रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है। एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में प्राइमरी टीचर के तबादले के लिये दो सौ रुपये और बी० टी० टीचर के तबादले के लिये पाँच सौ रुपय रिश्वत ली जाती है। इसी तरह से छोटे टीचर की नौकरी पाने के लिए पांच सौ रुपये और बी० टी० टीचर की नौकरी के लिए एक हजार रुपये की रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है। ये

सब रकमें बंधी हुई हैं। जितना ज्यादा पैसा दिया जायेगा, उतना बढ़िया काम होता है।

रेवेन्यू आफिसर्ज के यहां म्युटेशन, दाखिल खारिज, के मुकदमात होते हैं। दोनों तरफ के वकील चिल्लाते रहते है। लेकिन जो रुपया दे देता है, उसके हक में फैसला हो जाता है।

इतना ही नहीं, छोटे म्यूनिसिपल एम्पलाई गरीब हरिजन बाल्मीकी, को झाड़ू देने की नौकरी के लिए पंद्रह रुपये रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है।

जो दुकानदार एडल्ट्रेशन करते हैं, उन से भी रिश्वत ली जाती है। जो दुकानदार दूध दही बेचते हैं, उनमें से छोटी दुकान के पचास रुपये माहवार, बड़ी दुकान के दो सौ से लेकर पांच सौ रुपये तक माहवार बंधे हुए हैं। डेढ़ सौ रुपये पाने वाले सैनिटरी इंसपेक्टर को कई-कई हजार रुपये माहवार की रिश्वत मिलती है और दिल्ली में उसके बंगले और कोठियां हैं। हमारे देश की हालत इतनी खराब हो गई है कि कोई ऐसा स्फीयर या शोबा नहीं है, जहां करप्शन नहीं है।

अगर कोई हरिजन पांच सौ रुपये का लोन ले, तो उसे दो सौ रुपये रिश्वत में देने पड़ते हैं। अगर कोई किसान ट्यूबवेल के लिए तीन हजार रुपये का लोन ले, तो उसे एक हजार रुपये की रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है। पम्पिंग सेट के लिए बिजली के कनेक्शन के लिए पांच सौ रुपये खर्च होते हैं और सौ रुपया रिश्वत में देना पड़ता है। अगर कोई शराब की दुकान खोलना चाहे, तो एक्साइज का इंसपेक्टर कहता है कि मुझे भी हिस्सेदार बनाओ, वर्ना ठेका नहीं मिलेगा। दिल्ली में पेट्रोल पम्प के लिए चालिस हजार रुपये और देहात में दस हजार रुपये देने होते हैं। नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक रुपये बंधे हुए हैं और सबको यह पता है। अगर किसी परमिट से पचास हजार रुपये का मुनाफा होता है, तो पच्चीस हजार रुपये देने पड़ते हैं।

यही नहीं, किसान को पानी भी बेचा जाता है। अगर तंग मोरी हो, तो सौ रुपये, अगर चौड़ी मोरी हो, तो पांच सौ रुपये और अगर ज्यादा चौड़ी मोरी हो, तो एक हजार रुपये देने पड़ते हैं। इस तरह किसान को लूटा जाता है। इसी तरह पी० डबलयू० डी० में मकानों के कंस्ट्रक्शन में चालीस परसेंट रिश्वत ली जाती है और बाकी साठ परसेंट में जिस तरह के मकान बनाये जायेंगे, वह तो आप जानते ही हैं।

करप्शन ने इस देश को खा लिया है। ऋषियों-मुनियों का यह देश और इसकी इतनी बदनामी हो रही है। खैर, देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद। देर से ही सही, गवर्नमेंट ने यह इन-क्लाबी कदम उठाया है, इसलिए मैं उसका मशकूर हूं।

मैं चाहूंगा कि इस कानून को सिर्फ यूनियन टेरीटरीज में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश में और बंगाल और केरल में, जहां कहते है कि बहिश्त आ गई है, उसको लागू किया जाये। इसका बहुत अच्छा असर होगा।

मैं पूरे जोर से इस बिल की ताईद करता हूं और मैं अपने दोस्तों से भी कहूंगा कि वे युनानिमसली इसको पास करें।

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल जिस भावना से लाया गया है वहां तक तो मैं समझता हूं कि सदन के सभी ओर से इस बिल का स्वागत होना चाहिए। परन्तु साथ ही, इस बिल में कुछ ऐसी बातें भी हैं जो हर समझदार और निष्पक्ष व्यक्ति को अखरती हैं। प्रधान मन्त्री की बात बार-बार कही गई, मन्त्री परिषद् के प्रत्येक सदस्य के सम्बन्ध में शिकायतें आएंगी तो लोकपाल के पास कार्यवाही के लिए जा सकती हैं, परन्तु प्रधान मन्त्री को इसमें छोड़ दिया गया है कि वह अछूता रहेगा और यह ऐसी बात है कि जैसे मंडली के हर आदमी की शिकायत होने पर उसे तो पकड़ा जा सकता है पर मंडली के सरदार को नहीं पकड़ा जा सकता है। जब कि बात उलटी होनी चाहिए। मंडली का कोई और छोटा मोटा आदमी चाहे पकड़ा जाय या न

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

पकड़ा जाय मंडली के सरदार को सब से पकड़ना चाहिए। हमारा जो प्राचीन साहित्य है चाहे उसमें कौटिल्य शास्त्र को लें चाहे मनुस्मृति को लें उसमें बतलाया गया है कि अगर साधारण व्यक्ति पर या साधारण सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर किसी अपराध के लिए एक रुपया जुर्माना किया जाय, एक दिन की सजा दी जाय तो जितना ऊंचे राजपरिवार की तरफ या ऊंचे राजकर्मचारियों की तरफ चलते जांय उतना ही दण्ड ज्यादा दिया जाय। तो उस व्यवस्था के अनुसार तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जितना दण्ड मिलता हो उससे अधिक मन्त्री को मिलना चाहिए और उससे अधिक प्रधान मंत्री को मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि वह सबसे ऊंचे बैठता है और जिम्मेदार है उसके लिए।

सभापति महोदय, आज हमारे देश की क्या परिस्थिति है? आज हमारे देश की राजनैतिक परिस्थिति इतनी अनिश्चित है—किस तरह से निर्वाचन होते हैं, किस तरह से निर्वाचन में जाति पाति चलती है, रुपया चलता है, पार्टियों के गठबन्धन चलते हैं, गुटबन्दियां चलती हैं इन हालतों में कौन किस समय प्रधान मन्त्री बन जाय और वह कितने दिन तक रहे यह कहा नहीं जा सकता। इसलिए आज के युग में आप ऐसा कहें प्रधान मन्त्री को जैसे इंग्लैंड में कहते हैं कि सम्राट कभी गलती नहीं कर सकता उसी तरह आप अपने प्रधान मन्त्री को कहें कि प्रधान मन्त्री कभी गलती नहीं कर सकता या उसके ऊपर कोई उंगली ही नहीं उठा सकता तो मैं समझता हूं अकेली इस बात ने सारे बिल की भावना को खत्म कर दिया है। आपको सबसे पहले खुले दिल से यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ कोई उंगली उठाएगा तो सबसे पहले प्रधान मन्त्री अपने को खड़ा करेगा, डाक पर खड़ा होगा और कहेगा कि बोलो मेरे खिलाफ क्या शिकायत है? इस बिल में यह बात सबसे पहले आनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से जब यह बिल बन रहा था, जब ज्वाइंटसेलेक्ट कमेटी बैठी थी तो उप-प्रधान मन्त्री का भी पद हमारे देश में या हमारे देश में उप-प्रधान मंत्री भी थे। यह भी हो सकता है कि जब प्रधान मन्त्री को सूट करे दूसरे उप-प्रधान मन्त्री फिर बन जांय। तो उप-प्रधान मन्त्री के ऊपर तो चल सकेगा, उप-प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ शिकायत तो लोकपाल के पास जा सकेगी लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ क्यों नहीं जा सकेगी? इसमें क्या दिक्कत है। उप-प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ जा सकती है तो प्रधान मन्त्री के खिलाफ भी जानी चाहिए। शुक्ला जी ने कहा कि एक व्यक्ति को यह अधिकार नहीं दिया जा सकता है कि वह ऐसा निर्णय दे दे कि जिस से सारी सरकार पलट जाय। मैं यह समझता हूं कि अगर एक व्यक्ति के पलटने से एक भ्रष्ट सरकार पलटती हो तो इससे बढ़िया देश के लिए कोई और स्वागत योग्य बात नहीं हो सकती। अगर कोई सरकार भ्रष्ट है और प्रधान मन्त्री उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है तो वह एकदम पलटना चाहिए। और केवल प्रधानमन्त्री के पलटने से पलटी जा सकती है तो उस स्थिति का हमें स्वागत करना चाहिए और उस ओर कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए। आपने यह कहा कि इस में कम्पीटेंट एथारिटी की बात भी है मन्त्रियों के लिए आपने लिखा है कम्पीटेंट एथारिटी प्रधान मंत्री होगा। यह बहुत बढ़िया बात रही। मंडली के लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए मंडली के सरदार को कहा जाय। क्या आप समझते हैं कि जिस तरह से राजनैतिक दबाव आज पड़ते हैं और जिस तरीके से कार्यवाही चलती है इन परिस्थितियों में हर आदमी अपने हृदय पर हाथ रख कर टटोले क्या आज कोई प्रधान मन्त्री या मुख्य मन्त्री इस स्थिति में रह गया है कि अपने साथी मन्त्रियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर सके? अपनी पोलिटिकल एक्सपीडिएन्सी और अपनी हितों में तो कर सकता है लेकिन जनता के हितों को दृष्टि में रखते

हुए और देश के हितों में दृष्टि में रखते हुए किसी भी प्रधान मन्त्री का साहस नहीं है कि किसी भी मन्त्री के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही कर सके। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां आपने मन्त्री परिषद् के सदस्यों के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करने के लिए प्रधान मन्त्री को रखा है, वहां प्रधान मन्त्री नहीं होना चाहिए, राष्ट्रपति होना चाहिए या यह संसद होनी चाहिए, प्रधान मन्त्री को अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। यह व्यवहारिक नहीं है।

इसके साथ-साथ जैसा कि और सदस्यों ने कहा है कि सैंटर में कोई कानून बनता है तो स्टेट्स भी उनकी नकल करेंगी, जब केन्द्र में यह कानून बन रहा है तो स्टेट्स में भी इसी तरह बनेगा और इसी तरह स्टेट्स में हर एक मुख्य मन्त्री बच निकलेगा, वह भी हाथ नहीं आयेगा। इसलिए स्टेट्स में कोई बचाव न हो जाये, स्टेट्स के मुख्य मन्त्री भी इसमें आ जायं इसके लिए हमें चाहिए कि हम सबसे उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करें कि प्रधान मन्त्री को इसमें रखें।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। सारे बिल में अगर इसकी कहीं आत्मा देखी जा जा सकती है और आप चाहते हैं कि इसका उद्देश्य पूर्ण हो तो वह सारा इस पर निर्भर है कौन लोकपाल होगा। आपने लोकपाल की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में इस बिल में कोई साफ बात नहीं रखी है।

इसमें यह शर्त होनी चाहिए कि जो लोकपाल नियुक्त होगा वह या तो हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट का रिटायर्ड जज होगा या रिटायर होने वाला जज होगा या कोई बहुत ऊंचे किस्म का कानूनदां होगा। इस किस्म की बात आपको रखनी चाहिए। आपने इसमें धारा 4 में एक बात लिखी है कि संसद का सदस्य नहीं होगा, किसी राजनैतिक पार्टी से से उसका वास्ता नहीं होगा लेकिन साथ ही ह लिख दिया है कि अगर राजनैतिक पार्टी से उसका सम्बन्ध होगा तो उसको त्याग-पत्र देना होगा। मैं इस बात पर बहुत रोष प्रकट करता हूँ। और किसी को लोकपाल नियुक्त करेंगे मैं समझता हूँ उसकी आयु 55 या 60 वर्ष की होगी तो 60 वर्ष तक जो आदमी एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी का मेम्बर रहा है, उसका सक्रिय कार्यकर्ता रहा है, और उससे आशा करते हैं कि आज वह इस्तीफा देकर लोकपाल बन जायेगा और जो उसकी पार्टी के साथी रहे हैं, जो उसके सहयोगी रहे हैं उनके साथ कार्यवाही करने में वह निष्पक्ष रहेगा। इसलिए क्लियरकट इसमें ऐसा होना चाहिए कि लोकपाल वह नियुक्त किया जाये जिसका किसी भी राजनीतिक दल से कभी भी सम्बन्ध न रहा हो।

आपने इस बिल में प्रोसीजर तो साफ नहीं क्या है, शायद रूल्स में प्रोसीजर साफ होगा लेकिन हमारे यहां नीका यह चलता आया है कि जो गुमनाम आरोप आते है, वर्तमान व्यवस्था में उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती और कहा जाता है कि गुमनाम पत्रों पर कार्यवाही करना बड़ा कठिन होता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं आज हमारे देश में जैसी हालत है, जिस तरह अफसरशाही चलती है, जिस तरह से मंत्रियों का दबदबा चलता है उसके रहते हुए आप ऐसी सम्भावना खयाल में रखें कि ऐसे वक्त भी आएंगे जब मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध शिकायत होते हुए भी सरकारी अफसरों के विरुद्ध शिकायत होते हुए भी उनके विभाग के लोग उनकी शिकायत करने का साहस नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए व्यवस्था भी रखनी चाहिए कि कोई गुमनाम पत्र आये और उनमें कोई डाकूमेंट्री प्रूफ रखा गया हो तो कम से कम उनकी प्रिलिमिनरी जांच कर ली जाये, उनको यों ही न फेंक दिया जाये कि ये एनानिमस हैं। अगर उनमें कोई ऐसा सबूत मिले तो आगे उन पर कार्यवाही कराई जाये नहीं तो न कराई जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ इस बिल में जो व्यवस्था रखी गई है उस व्यवस्था को पूर्ण बनाने के लिए जो मैंने निवेदन किया है, आशा है मन्त्री महोदय और सरकार इस बिल को अन्तिम रूप से पास कराते वक्त उन भावनाओं का भी ध्यान रखेगी।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : After 22 years of rising hatred of the people against increasing corruption under the Congress Raj, the Government has come out with this Bill. But what the people wanted was some serious measures to eradicate corruption itself. For that demand of the people, the Government has offered this Bill. I would say that this is another example of the Congress Party looking at problems upside down. Instead of eradicating the cause of corruption itself, they are tinkering with the effect. Why is it so ? Because, if they are to cut at the root of corruption, if they are to deal with the cause of corruption, then they will have to lay their hands upon Tatas Birlas and the friends of Mr. Lobo Prabhu ; all those big business groups have to be dispossessed which they dare not do. Here is the group in this country's economy which has cornered the bulk of the surpluses generated by this economy and which has got a vast employment potential in their hands. With this power of wealth, this big business group can purchase not only the officials but also the Ministers ; with this employment potential in their hands, they can appoint not only the officers' sons and daughters but also the ministers' sons and daughters, and even the officers themselves as well as the ministers. So long as they are not dispossessed of these powerful possessions in their hands, I do not know how by this Bill they are going to eradicate corruption. Here I would like to quote from a report which says :

> "Corruption can exist only if there is some one willing to corrupt and capable of corrupting. We regret to say that both willingness and capacity to corrupt are found in a large measure in the industrial and commercial classes. The ranks of these classes have been swelled by the speculators and adventurers of the war period. Possession of large amounts of unaccounted money by various persons including those belonging to the industrial and commercial classes is a major impediment in the purification of public life. If anti-corruption activities are to be successful, it must be recognised that it is as important to fight these unscrupulous agencies of corruption, as to eliminate corruption in public services."

17.00 hrs.

This quotation is from Mr. Santhanam Committee's report and not from any Communist document. As per that report, the main impediment is the black money and concentrated wealth possessed by these industrial and commercial classes and the wartime rich. Following these observation, of the Santhanam Committee, the logical steps to be taken to check corruption will be, taking out the black money, prevention of formation of black money and break up of monopolies.

Instead of that, the policies pursued by the Government are creating more and more black money and is giving all protection to black money and is strengthening the monopoly groups. When this is the position, how are they going to eradicate corruption by this Bill ? They may say 'We are now bringing Monopolies Restriction Bill' and that would weaken monopolies. I would like to know from the hon. Minister : is the passage of the Monopolies Restriction Bill going to unearth black money ? It is not going to prevent further concentration of black money ? It is not going to break up the Monopolies. Absolutely not. It is again said by the Government 'We have brought a Bill to ban company donations'. By that are they going to stop donations to political parties ? Instead of donations being found in Book No. 1, they will be transferred to Book No. 2 which will not be shown to the tax assessment officers. So the donations will continue underground. That is all that will happen. Even after the passage of the Bill, it is not going to serve the purpose.

Then the other source of corruption is the western business interests. In this connection I would like to bring to your notice another quotation. Referring to the Santhanam Committee report, the writer says :

> "One important question on which the report of that Indian Committee is silent is the role played by western business interests competing for markets in South Asian countries, or embarking on direct investments in industrial enterprises there, either independently or in joint ventures with indigenous firms or with governments. Western business representatives never touch on this matter

publicly, but as the writer can testify, in private conversation they are frank to admit that it is necessary to bribe high officials and politicians in order to get a business deal through...These bribes, they say, constitute a not inconsiderable part of their total costs of doing business in South Asian countries Among the western nations, French, American and especially West German companies are usually said to have the least inhibitions about bribing their way through. Japanese firms are said to be even more willing to pay up."

I have quoted not from any Communist author but from the book "Asian Drama" published by Twentieth Century Fund Study. The book is written by an American, Mr. Gunnar Myrdal On the Board of Study Prof. Galbraith is also there. I would like to know whether the Government have taken any measures to see that this source of corruption is plugged. Absolutely not. In fact Santhanam Committee's report failed even to take note of this vast source of corruption.

Then, coming to the other question—the question of including the Prime Minister—our Party stands for the inclusion of the Prime Minister. It is a very strange argument advanced by Mr. Shukla. In the Joint Committee he said 'Can there not be a single individual who is not corrupt'. Of course, I do agree that there can be a single individual who is not corrupt, but that may be an ordinary Minister, not necessarily the Prime Minister. We say foursquare that Prime Minister must be included in this Bill It may be asked of us 'What about Kerala? You are opposed to the Chief Minister being included.' We are opposed to the Chief Minister being included because the Congress Party is very particular that the Prime Minister is excluded from the Bill They cannot have it both ways. They cannot have the cake as well as eat it. If they want to have the cake, let them not eat it. I make a serious offer on behalf of my party. You cannot have all the advantages. You cannot have the advantage of maliging the Chief Minister of a State if he does not belong to your party and the advantage of protecting your Prime Minister if he or she does any such thing. Let the Congress Party come forward and make up its mind to accept the amendment here which wants the Prime Minister to be included within the scope of this Bill and the Marxist party will agree to include the Chief Minister also within the purview of this Bill in Kerala?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): I generally welcome the Bill which is something which should have come much earlier. We talk of corruption that is going on in the country. When we try to introduce Ombudsman in the country, it is a very great departure from the usual machinery which is there to deal with corruption or corrupt practices. There are Vigilance Commissioners; there are complaints being looked into by the UPSC, and other branches of the Administration. It is the common belief and it is also a substantial belief that all these efforts taken so far have only touched the fringe of the problem of corruption and these have hot been tackled in the way it should have been tackled if the country is to go forward.

If we give a judicial authority for tackling the question of corruption at the political, bureaucratic level and in the public services, it is certainly a very bold step.

But, one thing I would like to say. It is this. We would like to watch the operation of this enactment for sometime in the country. We would like to guard ourselves from being too enthusiastic about it. Because, it may turn out to be not as effective as we liked it to be.

Indian corruption is certainly not that much worse as Shri Umanath tried to point out. He mentioned this and the quotation relates to certain countries of South Asia, etc. Compared to other countries, the position in India is not that bad. It is true that certain foreign interests do pay commission. Certain purchases are made in western countries and commission is also paid. It is very unfortunate that commissions are paid whenever public purchases are made. That commission will raise the price of such commodities by say, 10%, so that the amount is paid. A matter like this came up here also in Parliament a few days ago. Some of us really expressed our shock and surprise at certain state of things which have come to light in the Indian Airlines.

It is true that a lot of dishonourable practices exist at various levels and at higher levels. It is necessary to tackle them firmly,

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

The question is whether the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill will do it. To the extent that this Bill does not suffer from some of the defects that are there, it is good that we have such a Bill which is an arm in the hands of Parliament. It is a good weapon to fight corruption with, to fight the tie-up between bureaucracy and big business.

Then there is the tie-up between politicians and big business. Then there is the tie-up between all the three. This tie-up is going to destroy our democracy. There is no use our sitting here and talking about democracy and rules of procedure while the whole country is ruined by this tie-up which is very dangerous. We should be able to cut the links of this tie-up.

When we say that the Prime Minister should be excluded from the purview of this Bill, what we mean is that after all, there is a point at which you must stop. We have, for example, the Vigilance Commission, now the Lokpal and Lokayuktas. Can we hand over to them the right to elect the Prime Minister or the political administrators? It is not a good thing to place the politicians under the dual control of the public and some other body. So far as cleanliness in political life is concerned, in another 10 or 15 years, we should also be able to develop conventions and practices whereby politicians would also be responsible to people for honourable conduct and they would not be able to take bribes and do other undesirable things and still get elected by the people.

So far as MP's are concerned, to exclude them was a correct decision. MP's can just exert influence. It does not matter how much influence they exert. They cannot act. So it is right that they should be excluded and there should be no question raised about it.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : सभापति महोदय जी, सदन के सामने जो विधेयक है उसके पीछे जो भावना है और जिस सिद्धान्त पर वह बिल आधारित है या उसके जो मकसद हैं, उसका तो मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मगर मुझे जरूर ऐसा लगता है कि यह विधेयक बहुत ही देर बाद आया है। जब हम लोगों ने स्वराज्य हासिल किया तो एक विवाद चल रहा था पहले जमाने में कि क्या हम सुराज्य से स्वराज को ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं ? हम लोग कहते थे कि हां स्वराज्य को ले कर आगे चल कर हम सुराज्य भी बना सकते है। चूंकि हमारा देश गरीब है इसलिए बहुत सारी बातें करनी पड़ती हैं, जैसे कि देश में प्लानिंग करना पड़ता है। प्लानिंग जब आता है तो उसमें कंट्रोल भी आते हैं। जीवन के लिए आवश्यक जो चीजें हैं उन का अगर वितरण ठीक तरह से करना है तो उसके लिये भी कंट्रोल के साथ करप्शन भी आ जाता है। मगर जो एक अनिवार्य चीज है उसको हमें लेना पड़ेगा। आदमी मर रहे हैं अगर हम कहें कि राशनिंग नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। दो खराबियों में से जो कम खराब चीज है उसको हम कबूल करते हैं। तो इसको लेकर हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि स्वराज्य हासिल होने के बाद हम लोग पैसे की उपासना कर रहे हैं। पहले जमाने में जिन मूल्यों को हम पसन्द करते थे, वह अब नहीं है। अब मूल्य बदल रहे हैं, और इलेक्शन भी ऐसे हो रहे हैं कि जिसमें रुपये पैसे बहुत लगते है। मैं भी एक गरीब आदमी हूं, फिर भी 28,000 रु० खर्च करने पड़े भीख मांग कर, और बड़े-बड़े लोग तो लाख, लाख रुपये खर्च करते हैं। यह रुपया हासिल करने के लिये कोशिश करनी होती है, चाहे वह पार्टी की तरफ से हो चाहे व्यक्ति की तरफ से हो। तो यह चीज हमको माननी चाहिये।

आज हम देखते हैं कि प्रशासन भी कहां तक गिर चुका है। मैं 10 साल असेम्बली में रहा, सभापति जी, आपके साथ ही रहा, और अभी यहां आया हूं। लोग यह समझते थे कि जब इन लोगों को चुन कर वहां भेजेंगे तो हमारी शिकायतें यह दूर कर सकते हैं। मगर यहां चिल्लाने से कुछ नहीं होता। मैं देख रहा हूं कि यहां कुछ होता नहीं और वहां भी कुछ होता नहीं। प्रशासन के हाथ में आज इतने

अधिकार हैं कि उसको लेकर जो चाहें कर सकते हैं।

आज ही सुबह मेरे एक मित्र मिले. मैंने उनसे पूछा कि कैसे आये और कितने दिन रहोगे। तो उन्होंने कहा कि डी० जी० एम० ऐंड डी० में आया हूँ और कितने दिन रहना होगा इसका कुछ पता नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने एक अच्छा काम किया मगर साढ़े आठ लाख रु० का बिल हमको अभी मिला नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा कि जैसे हिन्दू धर्म में हम लोग हरद्वार जाते हैं उसी तरह से इस डिपार्टमेंट के पास जब तक आदमी नहीं पहुंचता तब तक हमें रुपया नहीं मिल सकता है। तो यह चीज चल रही है और बढ़ रही है। 20 साल में इतना भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ गया है। आज मैं देखता हूँ कि लोग इस चीज को मानते भी नहीं है कि सत्य के ऊपर हम अपना जीवन आधारित करेंगे। हमारे महाराष्ट्र के जो गवर्नर रह चुके हैं, श्री श्रीप्रकाश जी, उनकी एक चीज मुझे याद आती है। श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा ने सदाचार समिति निकाली थी। समिति के सदस्यों को प्रतिज्ञा नहीं करनी पड़ती थी कि मैं रिश्वत दूंगा और लूंगा नहीं। श्री प्रकाश जी को सदस्य बनाने के लिए जब नन्दा जी ने कहा तब मजाक में श्री प्रकाश जी ने कहा कि मैं रिश्वत लूंगा नहीं इसके ऊपर तो मैं दस्तखत करता हूँ, मगर दूंगा नहीं इसके ऊपर दस्तखत करना कठिन है। क्योंकि आप को आज कोई भी काम करवाना है तो पैसा देना पड़ेगा। यह चीज हमारे देश में आ गई है, सवाल है कि इसको कैसे रोका जाय।

मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ प्रिन्टिंग मशीनरी के आयात के लिये कंट्रोल है। एक शिकायत के लिए मैं बार-बार सवाल पूछता हूं लेकिन कभी भी जवाब ठीक तरह से नहीं मिलता है। जो लोग कानून तोड़ कर कर आयात की परमीशन लेते हैं उनका काम तो चल जाता है, लेकिन जो कानून के अनुसार चलना चाहे उसका काम नहीं होता। जैसे कोई प्रिंटिंग प्रेस है, जिन्होंने मशीनरी ली थी कुछ शर्तों के ऊपर, शर्त यही थी कि टैक्स्ट बुक की प्रिन्टिंग करेंगे मगर अब जो चाहें वह कर रहे हैं हम बार-बार शिकायत कर रहे हैं लेकिन उस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता कारण साफ है कि आपस में लेन देन चलता है। उनकी एक रिंग बनी हुई है। इसको रोकने के लिये हमारे पास क्या साधन है ?

एक बात और कह कर मैं खत्म करूंगा क्योंकि समय कम है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में जो टेकनीकल या लीगल डिफीकल्टीज बतायी गयीं जिसकी वजह से उनको इस संस्था के परव्यू के बाहर रखा गया है, उसमें से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। कहा गया कि पार्लियामेंट में प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ वोट आफ नो-कानफीडेंस आ सकता है। मगर मैं कहता हूं यह सवाल अधिकतर नैतिकता का है पोलिटिकल या टैक्नीकल नहीं है। अगर प्रधान मन्त्री को भी इसके परव्यू में रखा जायेगा तो हम दुनिया के सामने एक मिसाल रख सकते हैं, और उस का करप्शन को रोकने की दृष्टि से कुछ प्रिवेन्टिव असर जरूर हो सकता है। ए० आर० सी० की जो इंटरिम रिपोर्ट आयी, जिस पर यह बिल आधारित है, उसमें छठे पेज पर एक चीज लिखी है, और वह सही है ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ।

> "The late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru speaking to the All India Congress Committee at Jaipur on 3 November, 1963 said that the system of Ombudsman fascinated him for the Ombudsman had overall authority to deal with charges even against the Prime Minister and commanded the respect and confidence of all."

उन्होंने कहा कि यह चीज मुझे बहुत पसन्द आ गयी। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जब इस चीज को पसन्द किया तो फिर हमें क्यों नहीं उसे लेना चाहिये ? मैं तो कहूँगा कि हमारे पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को भी उसमें डालना चाहिये क्यों कि इनडायरेक्ट इंटफीयरेंस ही क्यों न हो, वह सदस्यों की तरफ से होता है, और

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

उसके बारे में अगर कोई शिकायत करता है तो हमारी भी जांच होनी चाहिये ।

मेरी राय में यह एक अच्छा कदम है । लेकिन इस पर अगर कड़ाई के साथ अमल नहीं करेंगे, संकल्प नहीं करेंगे तो आगे चल कर हमारा कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है ।

बाकि दूसरी बातें जो मेरे मित्र श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा ने कही हैं, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ । जैसे मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि लोकपाल और लोक आयुक्त का टर्म खत्म होने पर उनको गवर्नमेंट सर्विस नहीं मिलेगी । मेरी राय में यह काफी नहीं है, मैं चाहूँगा कि प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में भी उनको सर्विस नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । पेंशन उनको मिलनी चाहिये । कास्टिज्म और कम्युनलिज्म वाली बात भी इसमें लानी चाहिये । ये चीजें अगर हम करेंगे तो लोगों में विश्वास हो सकता है । उसके बहुत कुछ फायदा हो सकता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती) : सभापति महोदय, क्या इस देश में हमको जहांगीरी इन्साफ मिलेगा ? एक धोबिन शिकायत ले कर आई बादशाह के दरबार में कि मेरे शौहर को तीर मार दिया गया । बादशाह ने कहा कि जिस ने तुम्हारे मर्द को मारा है तुम उसके मर्द को मार दो । सारे दरबार में तहलका मच गया । क्या यह मुमकिन था कि वह धोबिन बादशाह सलामत को तीर मार देती ? लेकिन उसने यह तर्क दिया । उसी तरह से मैं श्री शुक्ल से कहना चाहता हूँ जिस जगह पर सरदार पटेल बैठे हैं, जिनका नाम इस देश के इतिहास में अमर हो गया है, उसी जगह पर आज वह बैठे हैं । इस कानून से किसी शख्सियत को, चाहे वह प्राइम-मिनिस्टर हो चाहे चपरासी हो, बरी नहीं किया जाये । हर एक उसके अन्दर आये । इमानदार आदमी इस मुल्क में मिल सकते हैं । उनकी कमी नहीं है । जिन खोज तिन पाइयां गहरे पानी पैठ । इस देश ने हरिश्चन्द्र पैदा किया, इस देश ने गांधी पैदा किया । इस देश में कमी नहीं है लोगों की । इस देश में करप्शन की भी कमी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उसमें इस वक्त नहीं जाना चाहता । चार दिन के अन्दर सब कुछ खुलने वाला है कि करप्शन किस पैमाने पर है और कहां पर है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को इस अमेंडमेंट को मान लेना चाहिये । अगर इन्साफ हो तो आइना क्या चीज है ? अगर देश को क्लीन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन देना है तो भावी होम मिनिस्टर सामने बैठा है । इस देश की बागडोर को आप को आप को ठीक ढंग से पकड़ना होगा । अगर आप भ्रष्ट होंगे तो ऊपर से नीचे तक सब भ्रष्ट हो जायेगा । आज लेखपाल से ले कर राज्यपाल तक यह बिल लागू होने जा रहा है । यह पाल का शब्द बड़ा खतरनाक होता है । इसलिये मैं गवर्नमेंट से और होम मिनिस्टर से दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि अगर आज आप इसको ठीक नहीं कर सकते तो चार दिन बाद सब ठीक हो जायेगा । अभी जो कुछ हमारे बुजुर्गवार ने कहा, जो हमारे पुराने कांग्रेसी नेता रहे हैं, डा० साहब, और बड़ी अच्छी बात कही, कि आज भी कांग्रेस ही एक ऐसी संस्था है इस देश में जो देश की नाविक है और देश का संचालन ठीक से कर सकती है । उन्होंने हमें हिदायत की, हमें डाटा, खुद हमारी शिकायत की और कहा (व्यवधान) हमारे कान उमेठे कि एक जगह मिल कर सुन्दर शासन इस देश को दो । इसलिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर इस पर अमल करेंगे ।

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when I rise to participate in the discussion on this Bill, my memory harks back to the early days of freedom when a brave and heroic attempt was made to fight corruption in the State of Travancore-Cochin under the leadership of the PSP Government. That was the first time in the history of India when an attempt was initiated to carry on a crusade against

corruption, but that Government was toppled by the Congress Party. The man who toppled it is today the Law Minister of this country. Why I bring this fact to your attention is because after 22 years of freedom, in the words of Mr. Santhanam, even those followers of Mahatma Gandhi who were expected to carry out a crusade against corruption did not carry out the promises. Suddenly, this fight against corruption and belief in socialism has dawned on the Congress Party.

When you take into consideration the intensity and magnitude of corruption in this country, how it has eaten into the vitals of our social system, how in certain sections of society it is being accepted as the common canon of human life, this Bill is quite inadequate.

After all these years of experience of democracy one expected the Congress Party to come out with something more drastic.

What is the story of parliamentary democracy in Afro-Asian countries ? Why did democracy fail in Pakistan ? Why did democracy flounder on the rocks in Burma ? It was because of two reasons : firstly, because of political instability and, secondly, because of seething corruption.

Anyway, I am glad that this Bill has come at a time when the high command of corruption called the Syndicate is in the process of liquidation. But corruption is not confined to leaders alone. There is political corruption in the country and political corruption is not brought within the ambit of this Bill.

In Kerala the United Front Government has initiated the Publicmen Inquiry Bill and after a long process of discussions it was decided to include the chiefs of political parties within the ambit of the Bill. That Bill is on the anvil of the State Legislature. The presidents of the Pradesh Committees of political parties represented in the State Legislature are included in the ambit of that Bill. I appeal to the Home Minister to accept that amendment.

We are told that this Bill is based on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Shri Hanumanthaiya, has brought allegations against the Congress President. It is there in the newspapers ; it has gone down in history. Corruption for places of political power is taking place in this country. Allegations have come against political chiefs. Therefore the chiefs of political parties should be included.

I do not know why Members of Parliament are excepted from the ambit of this Bill, if Members of Parliament are against corruption.

AN HON. MEMBER : Lok Sabha Secretariat also.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Lok Sabha Secretariat also.

There is no exemption as far as corruption is concerned. I do not think anybody can be excepted. Corruption is so widespread in the country. I expect the Members of Parliament to come forward with all courage and determination to ask the Government to include Members of Parliament also. Before the bar of public opinion nobody should be excepted.

I cast no aspersion but when the discussion for the Birla inquiry was going on, it was a Congressman who said that bags of money were distributed here. This is the situation in the country. If the Government wants to root out corruption, if they are sincere and serious about it, they should tackle the most dastardly form of corruption in this country which is political corruption.

The whole administration has got to be watched carefully. There must be an independent machinery to watch over the recommendations of the Lokpal. What is the story ? To illustrate, some time ago I raised very serious allegations against a person holding the key post of Managing Director of a public undertaking, Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore. I have got here the Fortyfourth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings and I find that all the charges that I had made have been substantiated by that report. The Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry wanted to transfer him but the Home Ministry came in the way. They said. "You cannot transfer him because we cannot accept him in our pool." There is a CBI inquiry against the officer and the CBI says that *prima facie* 17 charges have been established.

[Shri A. Sreedharan]

I have no faith in the Government acting against its own ministers and officials and therefore I say that there should be an independent machinery to look into the recommendations made by the Lokpal. In the absence of an independent machinery nothing is going to happen.

Regarding the exclusion of the Prime Minister, the Home Minister said that the Prime Minister is supreme and is responsible only to Parliament ; therefore, nobody should have the right to look into or question the activities of the Prime Minister. I would like to ask him a simple question. Supposing, after the 1972 elections somebody becomes the Prime Minister and by an election case in the Supreme Court the Prime Minister is unseated, will he come forward and say, "We will not bow down before the Supreme Court because there cannot be any authority above the Prime Minister" ? Such a stand will be against the very basic principles of democracy. In a democracy everybody is equal before the law. Even according to the most highly accepted concepts of democracy, the Prime Minister is only the first among equals. These considerations have got to weigh with the Home Ministry.

The exclusion of the Prime Minister from the purview of this Bill will not generate that social climate necessary to fight against corruption in this country.

However, this Bill symbolises a new idea. A great author has said, first comes the idea, then comes the realisation of the idea and, with the realisation of the idea, comes a kindling anger at the baseness and meanness that are inherent in our social system. The sowing has been done, the seed is in the ground and a crusade will soon stir up in a multitude of germinating minds.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : Sir, I will take only two minutes.

You may kindly allow me to say a few words.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the biggest casualty of the Second World War has been morality. Corruption has become all-pervading and it has spread to such a degree that even in respect of ordinary matters and normal applications which should be disposed of by the officers in the usual course, some illegal gratification becomes necessary. This is a common complaint. If you talk to any person, you will find that there is intense dissatisfaction with the services as they exist today.

Mr. Nanda, at one time, established what was known as Nanda's Hall of Justice and the authorities were flooded with complaints of corruption. That is a situation, which, I am afraid, may arise in the case of the Lokpal also. This has to be guarded against.

Secondly, what must be guarded against is that the Lokpal is not influenced by the ruling party. What happens in this country is that a fine institution is established, everything is all right, the law is there, the rules and regulations are there, but the law, all the rules and regulations, prove to be hollow because, in practice, the law and the rules and regulations are subverted and the persons who preside over these institutions are influenced by the ruling party.

The position is even worse in the States. It has come to our notice that some Ministers in the States take bribes for promoting doctors and professors. That is, I would say, the lowest point to which degradation can reach. And these State Ministers are still ruling there. If you enquire, you will find, in Rajasthan, and in various other States, these Ministers have a black record. In one case, a doctor was due for a regular promotion. It was said that he world not be promoted unless he paid Rs. 5000 to the Minister there. The public bitterly complaint about it. The lecturers cannot be made readers and readers cannot be made professors and so on, on unless some amount is paid to the Ministers. Things have come to such a pass.

Lastly, we find that anti-corruption cells are needed to check mal-practices and vigilance is needed to watch over anti-corruption cells. If that is the position, sometimes, you may have to find some super-officer to watch over the Lokpal. That should also be guarded against.

I submit that we are establishing a good institution. But it must be seen that the Lokpal is not influenced by the ruling party. That is a very important point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will reply tomorrow.

16.34 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Farmers' dues Outstanding Against Sugar Mills in U. P.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, आधे घन्टे की जिस चर्चा के माध्यम से मैं जिस चर्चा को उठाने जा रहा हूं, उसका सम्बन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश के उन किसानों से है जिन का करोड़ों रुपया आज चीनी मिल मालिकों की ओर शेष है।

16.34½ hrs.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair *in the Chair*]

लेकिन उसकी चर्चा प्रारम्भ करने से पहले मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके विभाग की ओर से उनको किस तरह से अन्धकार में रखा जाता है, इसको वह देखें। प्रश्न में बड़े स्पष्ट रूप से पूछा गया था कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ चीनी मिलों द्वारा अब भी किसानों की बहुत सी राशियों का भुगतान किया जाना शेष है ? इसका जो उत्तर विभाग ने तैयार करके मन्त्री महोदय को दिया है और जिसको मन्त्री महोदय ने इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है उसमें लिखा है कि 1968-69 के मौसम का 31 मई, 1969 को गन्ने की कीमत की बकाया राशि का एक विवरण दिया जा रहा है। मेरा स्पष्ट अभिप्राय यह था कि इस समय उन किसानों का कितना पैसा मिल मालिकों की ओर शेष है। उसकी जानकारी बिभाग की ओर से, मन्त्री महोदय की ओर से सदन को नहीं दी गई। पूरी जानकारी न दे कर केवल एक मौसम के आंकड़े उन्होंने दे दिये हैं। ऐसा करके पिछला पैसा जो इन मिलों की ओर से शेष था उसको छिपाने का यत्न किया गया है ताकि कोई बहुत बड़ी राशि हो कर उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों में और सदन के सदस्यों में भी असन्तोष वह पैदा न कर दे।

एक वर्ष की राशि का जो विवरण दिया गया है उससे पता चलता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों का चीनी मिल मालिकों की ओर 8 करोड़ 65 लाख 45 हजार रुपये शेष था और जो सैस का पैसा (गन्ना उपकर का पैसा) बकाया था वह करीब 4 करोड़ 26 लाख 63 हजार था। यह उपकर इस वास्ते वसूल किया जाता है ताकि सरकार गन्ने की नस्ल को सुधार सके। गन्ने में कोई कीड़ा लगे तो उससे किसानों की फसल को बचाया सके या और इसी प्रकार के और काम कर सके। गत वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में इस में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गई है। मैंने कृषि राज्य मन्त्री श्री शिंदे को एक पत्र लिख कर पूछा था कि आपके पास कोई जानकारी है ? कृषि राज्य मन्त्री को जो जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से मिली उसको उन्होंने बड़ी कृपा करके मेरे पास भेज दिया। वह राशि भी करीब चालीस लाख की है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह राशि सत्य से कोसों दूर है। फिर भी अगर मैं इस राशि को सत्य मान भी लूं तो करीब चौदह करोड़ रुपया इस प्रकार का है जो उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों का चीनी मिलों की ओर बकाया है जब एक प्रान्त के किसानों का इतना पैसा चीनी मिल मालिकों की ओर बकाया है तो हिसाब लगाया जाए सारे देश का, जहां-जहां चीनी मिलें हैं और जहां-जहां गन्ना पैदा होता है कितना पैसा किसानों का उनकी ओर बकाया है ? उत्तर प्रदेश का किसान अपने अधिकारों के लिए थोड़ा बहुत जागरूक हो गया है। लेकिन फिर भी जब उसका इतना पैसा बकाया है तो बिहार जैसे राज्य में किसानों का कितना पैसा चीनी मिल मालिकों की ओर बकाया होगा ? इसका अनुमान आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है। पांच सात राज्य जहां चीनी मिलें हैं और जहां ½ के किसान गन्ना पैदा करते हैं, उन सब का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो करीब

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

आधा अरब रुपया इस प्रकार का होगा। जो चीनी मिलों की ओर किसानों का बकाया होगा। इस रुपये को वे इस वास्ते अपने पास रखे हुए हैं कि उस रुपये से वे अपने दूसरे व्यापार करें।

सरकार देखे कि इसका परिणाम क्या हो रहा है। किसान को जब समय पर पैसा नहीं मिलता है तो वह अपनी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति किस तरह से कर सकता है। गन्ने की फसल को सुधार वह नहीं कर पाता, खाद समय पर नहीं खरीद पाता, अच्छा बीज नहीं खरीद पाता है और किसान को इससे जो प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये वह सारे का सारा इस प्रकार से समाप्त हो जाता है।

एक विशेष बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं पिछले वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश में जब संविद सरकार बनी थी तब उन्होंने चीनी मिल मालिकों के साथ कुछ कड़ाई बरतनी प्रारम्भ की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि चीनी मिल चालू होने से पहले किसान का जो पैसा चीनी मिलों की ओर बकाया है, चीनी मिल मालिक अगर उस पैसे को नहीं देंगे तो इन मिलों को चीनी मिल मालिक नहीं चलायेंगे, गवर्नमेंट उन मिलों को चलायेगी। जब उन्होंने यह चेतावनी दी तब कुछ पैसा तो दे दिया गया लेकिन सारा पैसा नहीं मिल सका और संविद सरकार का अभिमान मध्य में ही रह गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की जितनी चीनी मिलें हैं उनको चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से इस प्रकार की एक चेतावनी जानी चाहिये कि अगली फसल चालू होने से पहले अगर किसानों का पैसा जिन मिलों की ओर बकाया है वह वापिस नहीं दिया गया तो उन मिलों को उन मिलों के मालिक नहीं चलायेंगे, सरकार स्वयं उनको चलायेगी और वे मिल मालिक उन मिलों को हाथ नहीं लगा सकेंगे।

आपको सभापति महोदय, सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि यह जो लिस्ट मेरे पास है इसमें मैंने पढ़ा है कि किस मिल पर कितना बकाया है उसको विस्तार से कह कर मैं व्यर्थ कटुता उत्पन्न करना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन दुख के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन चीनी मिलों के साथ कांग्रेस के कुछ नेताओं का संबंध है सबसे बड़ी धनराशियां उन मिलों की ओर ही बकाया हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको कृषि मन्त्री श्री जगजीवन राम देखें। जो बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, बड़े-बड़े पैसे वाले हैं उन्होंने किसानों का यह पैसा रोक कर रखा हुआ है। अगर किसानों का आधा अरब रुपया ये अपने पास रोक कर रखेंगे तो किसानों के साथ न्याय ये कर रहे हैं, यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है।

इस रुपये को दिलाने का प्रयत्न करने के बजाय उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री ने क्या किया इसका भी एक उदाहरण मैं आपको देना चाहता हूं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले उन्होंने घोषणा की कि मिल मालिकों को परचेज टैक्स के अंदर सोलह पैसे प्रति क्विंटल की छूट दी जायेगी। परचेज टैक्स माफ करने का अधिकार राज्य सरकार को है। उलटे मिल मालिकों को तो राज्य सरकार सुविधा देना चाहती है लेकिन किसानों का जो पैसा मिल मालिकों की ओर बकाया है, उसको राज्य सरकार दिलाना नहीं चाहती है, उसकी ओर ध्यान देना नहीं चाहती है और केन्द्रीय सरकार भी ध्यान नहीं देती है। यह सरासर अन्याय है।

पैसा जो शेष रह जाता है इसका एक और भी बहुत बड़ा कारण है। पिछली बार जब गन्ने की कीमत तय होने का सवाल यहां आया था तो कई सप्ताह लगातार उस पर चर्चा चलती रही। कृषि मन्त्री जी सभा में उपस्थित हैं। उनको स्मरण होगा कि उन्होंने सदन में खड़े होकर आश्वासन दिया था कि चीनी मिलों को कम से कम दस रुपये का भाव निश्चित रूप से किसानों को देना चाहिये। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जो चीनी मिलें किसानों को दस रुपये का भाव देंगी, वही सर-

कारी सुविधायें प्राप्त कर सकेगी और दूसरी मिलें सरकारी सुविधाओं से वंचित रहेंगी । मैं श्री जगजीवन राम से यह सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनकी जानकारी में उत्तर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की शुगर मिलें नहीं हैं, कि जिन्होंने 7 रुपये 35 पैसे से भी कम दिया है। वह कृपा करके एक भी शुगर मिल का नाम बतायें, जिस ने गन्ने का भाव दस रुपये के कम दिया हो और सरकार ने उसके खिलाफ कार्य-वाही की हो और उसको सरकारी सुविधाओं से वंचित किया हो। अगर किसानों के साथ राज्य सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार न्याय नहीं कर सकेंगी, तो फिर किसान को किस तरह गन्ने और अन्य बीजों के उत्पादन में प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा ?

किसान को दिये जाने वाले पैसे के सम्बन्ध में मेरा सीधा-सादा सुझाव यह है—इसमें कनज्यूमर, मिल-मालिक या गन्ने के उत्पादक किसान को, किसी को भी, आपत्ति नहीं होगी ; मान लीजिए कि सरकार कल गन्ने का भाव साढ़े सात रुपये या दस रुपये तय करती है। जिस समय किसान अपना गन्ना ले कर चीनी मिल पर जाये, तो साढ़े सात रुपये या दस रुपये के हिसाब से तो उसको उसी समय पेमेंट कर दिया जाये बाद में चीनी मार्केट में जिस भाव पर बिके, उसमें किसान को उसके अनुपात से पैसा द दिया जाये। मुझे पता चला है कि मद्रास में डी० एम० के० सरकार ने पिछले साल इस प्रकार का परीक्षण करना चाहा था। पर मुझे जानकारी नहीं है कि उसका क्या सुपरिणाम सामने आया।

या फिर स्वर्गीय श्री रफी अहमद किदवई के इस सिद्धान्त पर अमल करना चाहिए कि जितने रुपये मन चीनी, उतने आने मन गन्ना । उसमें भी कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। इन दोनों में से एक सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर के किसान के साथ इंसाफ करना चाहिए ।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में किसान का 14 करोड़ रुपये का बकाया है। दूसरे राज्यों में किसान को कितना रुपया बकाया है, मेरे पास उसके आंकड़े नहीं है, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अनुमानित आंकड़े 50 करोड़ रुपये के हैं। वह सब पैसा शीघ्र दिलाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि किसान के साथ देर तक बेइन्साफी न हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): I am thankful to the hon Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, for raising this discussion on the floor of the House because in many states, especially in the U. P., this is an important topic of discussion in newspapers and for agitation in the field.

Before going into the facts of the case, I would submit for the information of the hon. Member as to what is the legal position, what is Government's policy approach, what is the real situation in the field. As far as the legal position is concerned, the law is very clear on this issue. There is a Sugar Cane Control Order under which the manufacturers of sugar have to pay within 14 days the price of the cane to the cane-growers. That is the legal obligation. If the price is not paid within the stipulated period, the purchaser of cane is liable for prosecution under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and orders thereunder. There is also a provision that the State Governments can recover these dues as arrears of land revenue.

So, as far as the legal position is concerned, it is very clear. Our policy approach in regard to this has always been—because ultimately it is the State Government which has to implement this—but our advice to the State Government has been that they should not hesitate in taking very strong steps against the factory—owners for recovering the arrears of cane price. We have been drawing their attention from time to time and even this year—this year the season ended a little later than the normal year—we have written to the State Governments and especially we have drawn the attention of the UP Government that they must see that the arrears of cane price are paid in time.

As far as the policy approach is

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

concerned we have no reservation. And, we would like very much that whatever may be the circumstances, whatever may be the factors, under no circumstances, factory-owners should withhold the cane price to cane growers because in many of the areas of the country the cane growers are all small holders and they have no other cash crop except sugarcane and unless they receive their dues and the price of the cane in time it is very difficult for them not only to run the day-to-day agricultural activities but to plant the crops and to put the necessary inputs. Unless they get the price it is not possible for them to carry on their day-to-day agricultural activities and it is a life-and-death question to many of the small farmers engaged in this crop.

As far as the problem is concerned, we are completely aware of all these things and that is why we have been advising the State Governments that they should not hesitate to adopt some stringent measures against the factory owners.

Then, so far as the facts are concerned, in the figures given by Shastriji, there were some discrepancies in the figures — some sets of figures were given by factory-owners and some sets of figures were given by the U. P. Government. Naturally we have to rely of the figures given by the U. P. Government. As far as the U. P. Government is concerned, the latest position is like this. On 31st May, 1969, the arrears of cane price excluding commission and cane cess were Rs 7.89 crores. By the 15th June this had come down to Rs. 5.67 crores. The latest figure with me as on 30th June shows this. As far as the current dues are concerned, the figure is Rs. 1,30,78,000 ; so the figure has come down very much.

As far as the arrears of cane purchase tax for the previous year is concerned, it is quite a large amount, it is Rs. 3.50 crores roughly. The break-up of this is like this. Under stay by court an amount of Rs. 1.11 crores remains due to some court disputes etc. and under agreement with the Government for paying in instalments would be about 21.87 lakhs. This is the position as far as U. P. is concerned. So, that figure, in the beginning would appear to be a little on the high side. But the position has now considerably improved. And, a substantial part of the payment has been made.

I would like to tell for the information of this Hon. House and Hon. Members that the total cane price as far as the cane supply by U. P. cane growers is concerned, was roughly Rs. 120 crores. There are again two sets of figures. Shastriji may again contradict me. There are one set of figures from factory and another set of figures from U. P. Government but they are substantially the same. Out of 120 crores roughly the cane price 115 crores were paid before 31st of May and the arrears were roughly 8 crores, and the arrears now have come down to 5 crores only. The figure has come down substantially. Shastriji mentioned that throughout the country almost Rs. 50 crores are in arrears, It is a little exaggerated figure. The figure as it stood on the 15th June, 1969 in all the States was Rs. 25.15 crores.

As far as Maharashtra is concerned the figure is quite large, about 8 crores. As far as Maharashtra is concerned, there has been some misunderstanding because in Maharashtra most of the factories are cooperative factories. They have a system of making the payment after the year is completed and after they sell the entire quantity of sugar. Most of the factories are owned by farmers themselves. It is not really arrears—these are only paper arrears because most of the factories deduct deposits and reserve funds out of the cane price in consultation with the cane growers and this is only a paper figure. So, conclusion should not be taken or drawn that large arrears are due and that Government are not doing anything.

As far as the U.P. Government is concerned I would like to explain a little bit. There are two sets of factories in the State. One is habitual defaulters. It is not habitual offenders, but habitual defaulters.

I think there is a class of factory-owners who deliberately try to withhold payment for the cane. That is why many State Governments have been taking very strong steps against them. Even in UP, a number of factories have been attached. I have information about 11 factories where action taken is on the following lines : mill attached and receiver appointed, immoveable property already attached for income-tax

dues ; mill has given an undertaking to pay in instalments from Jan. 1970 etc. I do not go into details for want of time. But action has been taken against the defaulting mills.

Normally in these matters, the State Governments are authorised to go into detail and find out what is the position about individual factories. Our approach in this matter is very clear. There is a peculiar position prevailing in the sugar industry where in payment to cane growers is held up after the sale takes place. As soon as the cane is sold, there is no reason why the factory-owner should not pay the amount as the sale has been completed at that point. But the tradition that has developed in this industry in this matter is that payment is withheld even after sale.

Sometime ago, our Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, made a statement in the House saying that we are not very satisfied with the existing arrangement and we would like the law to be amended, if necessary. We are going into this problem. We are consulting the Law Ministry in an effort to see whether the Essential Commodities Act or the Sugar Control Order can be basically amended to remedy this state of affairs. The Law Ministry has raised some objections. But we are looking into the problem.

We have every sympathy with cane-growers. I would tell Shri Shastri that we are not neglecting farmers. Their interests are uppermost in our mind. Whatever suggestions the hon. member has made, we shall pass them on to the State Governments.

I would again take the opportunity of today's discussion to say that we would request the State Governments not to hesitate to take the strongest possible measures for recovering dues of cane-growers from the mills. We ourselves are doing everything possible to advise them to see that the arrears are cleared as early as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Daimond Harbour) : I very much regret to say that this Government has been a great patron of the sugar mill-owners. On the one hand, they allow partial decontrol. The consumer has had to pay a high extra profit. 70P is the cost of production in terms of the sale price and the price went up to Rs. 7 a kilo. On the other hand, the poor farmers have not been helped to get their dues from the mill-owners.

I believe there is a State Act in UP—the Minister will correct me if I am wrong—which makes it obligatory that all dues of the sugarcane producers must be paid within a fortnight, failing which interest will accrue at the rate of 9½ per cent and the State Government will be within its rights to attach the mill-owner's property for recovery of dues. Has this been used ?

In UP, we had almost uninterrupted Congress rule and then we had President's rule for some time. So the Centre had a direct hand in this affair. I am charging this Government with being 'hand in gloves' with mill-owners for the sake of promoting its political interests. It has allowed them to rob the consumer and the sugarcane grower. Thereby it has deliberately, knowingly and in a planned manner created this situation.

Under the cirumstances, may I ask the Minister to tell us correctly and truthfully in how many cases they have proceeded against the defaulting mill-owners who have deprived the poor cane growers of their dues and in how many cases such prosecutions have ended in conviction and attachment ?

We know that 12 co-operative sugar mills in Maharashtra made an excess profit of Rs. 9 crores in 9 months over last three years average. So it can only be reluctance to pay that has resulted in this situation. What action has been taken in this regard ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मेरा पहला सवाल है कि इन्होंने ऐसा कहा और इन्होंने भी मंजूर किया कि हालत कुछ सुधरी है लेकिन यह बात सही है कि गन्ने के किसानों को गन्ने से जितना पैसा मिलना चाहिए उतना पैसा मिला नहीं है। अभी भी वह बकाया है। अगर गन्ने के किसानों को मिल वालों ने पैसा नहीं दिया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कम से कम मिल को बढ़ाने में, उसको माडर्नाइज करने में उन्होंने खर्च किया या नहीं ? मतलब इसका यह है कि यू० पी० की जो शुगर मिलें है उनका कहां तक माडर्नाइजेशन हुआ है जैसे महाराष्ट्र

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

में हैं या आंध्र में हैं, उनके मुकाबले में और यदि नहीं किया है तो उसके लिए यह मिलें कौन सा कदम उठाने जा रही हैं ?

फिर जो कुछ भी पैसा किसानों को देना है और जो उस केन सेस से मिलों को करना चाहिए उसमें केन वेराइटीज में कौन कौन सी रिसर्च उन्होंने की है या कौन सी तरक्की हुई है इन मिलों के जरिये ?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि आपने आल इंडिया फीगर दिया 25 करोड़, इन्होंने 50 करोड़ कहा तो खास कर के मैं बिहार का जानना चाहता हूं, सेस को ले कर के और किसानों का, यह दोनों मिला कर कितने पैसे बाकी हैं ?

आखिरी सवाल यह है कि क्या आप यह नहीं समझते हैं यह सब जो खराबियां हैं इन सभी के निराकरण के लिए तमाम शुगर मिलें हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रीय करण में आ जायें ? उनका राष्ट्रीय करण हो, यह कदम सरकार कब उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) चेयरमैन महोदय, यह अजीब बात है कि जिसको कर्ज देना चाहिए समायेदारों की तरफ से या सरकार की तरफ से, किसानों को कर्ज मिलना चाहिए लेकिन किसान का कर्ज सरकार की तरफ और मिलों की तरफ बाकी है, यह उलटा रिवाज है और बड़े अफसोस की बात है। बात है। जो किसान गन्ना बोता है उसकी वह बेहतरीन जमीन होती है, उस जमीन पर साल में एक वह फसल लेता है फिर इतना उसका प्रोडक्शन पर खर्च होता है कि मेरे ख्याल में किसी जायदाद पर, किसी जिन्स पर किसान का इतना खर्च नहीं होता है जो गन्ने पर होता है। और फिर उसके बाद जब उसको वह ले जाये मिलों में तो उसके पैसे न मिलें, उसके पैसे से समायेदार सट्टे चलायें, अपनी शेयर्स में इस्तेमाल करें और ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करें, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस किस्म के आदमियों को क्या ब्लैक लिस्ट करेगी ? ब्लैकलिस्ट करके उन पर इतना दबाव डाले कि जितना रुपया किसान का बाकी है उसका डबुल वह ताबान वह अदा करें। चाहिए तो 11 गुना लेकिन कम से कम उतना तो ताबान वह दे ही। अगर न दें तो उनको ब्लैकलिस्ट करें और उनको नेशनलाइज करें, यह आप करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों के अन्दर इस किस्म का कान्फीडेन्स हो गया है कि आप मुकर्रर करते हैं कोई कीमत जैसे यहां से 10 रुपए मुकर्रर कर दिया और आप की मानता कोई नहीं, स्टेट की सरकार नहीं मानती और कोआपरेटिव वाले भी नहीं मानते यहां से रेट चलता है श्री जगजीवन राम जी के यहां से 10 रुपए का और वह 7 रु० भी नहीं देते, तो जब वह आपकी बात नहीं मानते तो आपका क्या इलाज कर रहे हैं ? आप उनकी गर्दन पकड़िये और कीमत दिलवाइये। अगर नहीं दिलवाते हैं तो क्या किसान जस्टीफाइड नहीं है कि वह गन्ने की काश्त को कम करे ? अगर वह गन्ने की काश्त को कम करेगा तो क्या देश का नुकसान नहीं होगा ? ऐसी हालत में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब किसान का कान्फीडेन्श हिल गया है, आप कीमत ठीक नहीं दिला रहे तो उसके लिए क्या स्टेप आप लेने जा रहे हैं कि देश में गन्ने का प्रोडक्शन कम न हो, ठीक प्राइस मिले ?

आखिरी बात यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए और इस तरह के डिफाल्टर्स के केसेज कम हों, 50 करोड़ की जगह पर अगले साल एक अरब रुपए का घाटा न पड़ जाये उससे किसानों को बचाने के लिए आप क्या स्टेप्स उठा रहे ?

18 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I will ask only one question. After the

nationalisation of major banks, the cost of sugar in the open market has come down. And there is a feeling in the country that because they behaved shabbily, the sugar industry will be nationalised and that the sugar trade will be nationalised. That is a good sign for which I congratulate the Government.

Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since many mills in Uttar Pradesh have been attched because they had defaulted, whether they will take a decision here and now, without consulting the Uttar Pradesh Government and its Chief Minister — *Interruption*)—whether they are in a position to take a decision here and now that sugar mills will be nationalised not only in Uttar Pradesh but in the whole country in the larger interests of the nation.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगाँव) : सभापति महोदय, एक छोटा सा सवाल मुझे करना है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. There are so many other hon. Members. It is not only one Member. If it was only one Member, I could have allowed it. But there are other Members also, and in a half-an-hour discussion, you know the procedure.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : एक छोटा सा सवाल है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. I cannot discriminate between one Member and another Member. I did not allow Shri Pandey also, to ask a question. I am sorry.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu unfortunately always introduces an element of politics in all such matters. I would only appeal to him ; sometimes back there was the United Front Government in Uttar Pradesh, and Shri Jharkande Rai, one of his colleagues, was a member of the Cabinet. I would like to know from him why at that time, when the Centre was pressing the Uttar Pradesh Government that all the previous arrears of cane price should be realised, all those previous arrears were not erased. (*Interruption.*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He comes from my group. I know he was trying to do it, but thanks to Shri Charan Singh, it was not allowed.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All of you, together !

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : चरणसिंह जी ने शुगर मिलों को, जबतक पैसा वसूल नहीं हो गया, चलने नहीं दिया ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : They tried and that is why they had to quit.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Obviously there were some difficulties then in the way of the United Front Government, but Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is right : Charan Singh did try his level best to see that the arrears were realised but despite that, some arrears remained. My submission is, obviously there were some difficulties. So, why should one unnecessarily make a charge against persons who are not here to defend themselves ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shri C. B. Gupta's patrons would not pay.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would assure Shri Jyotirmoy Basu that our approach is, we have no two opinions on this : the cane arrears must be realised and must be paid. On that we have no two opinions in this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, my question has not been answered. I seek your protection. I want to know from the hon. Minister, in how many cases they wanted to proceed against the defaulting sugar mill-owners ; in how many cases they actually launched prosecution ; and in how many cases conviction and attachment orders were received. I have put three questions.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have a list ; of course I cannot go into details because this is not a full-fledged debate..... (*Interruption.*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Kindly lay it on the Table.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have already mentioned, against about 11 factories action has been taken by the UP

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

Government and in regard to others they are considering the individual cases.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is where the trouble starts in this House. We try to put specific questions and the Treasury Benches people always try to give evasive and misleading replies. I have asked specific questions and he should have come equipped with replies to them. I am quite sure, he is equipped with them. I had asked : (a) in how many cases they wanted to proceed ; (b) in how many cases they actually proceeded..... (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is trying to answer your question. Please give him some opportunity to do so.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Since this question mainly related to arrears in UP, I have got the information from UP. As I have submitted, action has been taken against 11 mills and State Government is going into the individual cases of other factories.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : That is not the reply.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Then, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu made a very serious charge against co-operatives in Maharashtra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No charge. I only said that the appearance of prosperity has come about due to partial decontrol of sugar.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I wish sometimes he accompanies me to Maharashtra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I would if you book a seat in the plane tomorrow. I am willing.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : They are all co-operatives of farmers. Why should he have a grievance because they have got some profit ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You have forgotten the consumer.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Shri Shiva Chandra Jha raised two very basic points which are now and then referred to on the floor of the House. One is the problem of modernisation. In fact, as far as sugar factories in the North Indian States are concerned, modernisation is a very important problem and unless the sugar factories are modernised there will be many difficulties. Already the sugar industry is in a crisis because of low yields and low recovery. A number of steps are being taken but the factories themselves should come forward to raise resources for modernisation. They are not coming forward ; they are looking to the Government to make resources or funds available to them. But the Government can only ask the financial institutions to help them and to advance loans to them. They themselves must take the responsibility because Government cannot take the entire responsibility of a mill's expansion or modernisation.

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA (Begusarai) : Why do you not take them over ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have no objection if the State Governments in their judgment think that they would like to take over the mills which are not running well.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If the State Government object, take over the State Governments also (*Interruption*)

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Nationalisation is a much bigger issue. I have all my sympathy with friends opposite, but if old junks are taken over by State Governments, I do not think it will make a difference The problem of the sugar industry is much deeper and this may not be the right solution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are going much beyond the scope of the debate.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I think so. I am thankful to you for drawing attention to that.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : आपने बिहार के आंकड़े नहीं बताये ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Bihar arrears are Rs. 1,73,00,000 as on 15th June, 1969.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shri C. B. Gupta is the dominating factor in this.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Shri Randhir Singh asked why the factory should not be blacklisted and why interest should not be charged. We wish that the Haryana State Government takes some action on the lines of UP. The UP Government has framed some law whereby some interest can be charged if the arrears are there beyond a particular period.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why only interest ; penal action should be taken.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Haryana Government should take similar steps.

As far as production is concerned, production has gone up very much.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why do you not nationalise them ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As to the point raised by Shri Banerjee..... (*Interruption.*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I asked four questions ; not one of them has been replied to.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has replied to your questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is a serious situation in the country. The Cabinet is going to be reshuffled tomorrow.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I think, I have covered the point raised by Shri Banerjee while replying to the points made by Shastriji.

18.10 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 14, 1969/ Sravana 23, 1891 (Saka).]

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